THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 2 AUGUST, 1834. [NO. 2358.

SEALED Tenders (post paid) will be received by the Paymaster of the 4th Light Dragoons, until the 5th Proximo, for a Bill or Bills upon Messrs. HOPKINSON, BARTON and KNYVETT, Regent Street, London. Amount £190, or thereabouts, at 20 days after sight. The Bidding to be in Poona Rupees, and for sums not less than £50.

Kirkee, 11th July, 1834.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of HURJEEVAN SOBHAG, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above-named Insolvent, hath filed an amended schedule in my office, and that he will be brought up for a further hearing on the first monday, in the month of September next.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the discharge of the above Insolvent must give notice thereof to the Chief Clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the hearing, and also file his Claim together with an affidavit in support thereof, at the office of the said Chief Clerk on paying the usual fees.

D. B. SMITH,—*Chief Clerk.*

Meadow's Street, 31st July, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of WILLIAM WANKLYN DOWALL, late a Captain in the Military Service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, with Probate of his last Will Testament annexed, may be granted to HENRY PATRICK HADOW, of Bombay, British Merchant, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1834.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,

Ecclesiastical Side,

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of ELEANOR SUSANNA GRAHAM, late of Bombay British subject, Inhabitant, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said ELEANOR SUSANNA GRAHAM, deceased, should be granted by the said Court to JOHN GRAHAM, Assistant Postmaster General of Bombay, the Executor named in and appointed by the aforesaid last Will and Testament, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 1st day August, 1834.

J. P. LARKINS,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of CUSHALCHUND GULABCHUND, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to DEEPCHUND LALCHUND, as the maternal Uncle and nearest of kin of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 29th day of July, 1834.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ઝુમબજ્વાનો ફીનકુ મરનાર ખુશાલ ચંદ ગુલાબચંદની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી ઝુમબજ્ની જુદીકોર્ટની પ્રુબરીમ કોરટમો એ મરનાર નો મામો તથા ગીતરેજ દીપચંદ લાલચંદે અરજ કીધીછે જે મકને મલે એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોઇ એનાં બાબશતા કોએ તેનાંઓને જાહેર થાએ તારીખ ૨૯ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૪ *

કેચ ઇ શાકુકાકુશ
વકીલ

ENGLISH DOGS.

BECK AND CO., have for sale on Commission, the undermentioned English Dogs, brought out by a very recent arrival, viz:—

A superior black Terrier Dog.

A ditto Bull Dog,—a capital Chokedar.

A handsome brindled Terrier Bitch, ten months old, and a promising Ratter.

A do. Springer, of the old English breed.

A very superior Scotch Terrier will attack a Badger single handed, and Kill Rats with great dexterity.

A brown Terrier bitch in Pup.

The above Animals to ensure speedy sales are offered at very moderate prices.

Forbes Street, 2d August, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sale of MAJOR DUNSTERVILLE'S Property, as advertized to take place at RANDAL LODGE, on Monday next, the 4th proximo, is necessarily postponed until a future period. The date of which will be hereafter announced.

FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 2d August, 1834.

NOTICE.—On Tuesday, the 5th of August, at 4.30 P. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will submit for sale by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private contract,) the Dwelling House and Grounds, situated on the Road, leading to Malabar Hill, the property of, (and now occupied by) Colonel *Goodfellow*, Chief Engineer, a Plan of the ground and Premises may be inspected at the office of Messrs. F., B., and Co. where further particulars may be known.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Lot to be knocked down to the highest bidder, who shall pay 15 per cent of the purchase money at the time; and the residue on or before the 15th December, 1834, when the property will be fully made over to him. The present proprietor reserving to himself the right of residing in the House, until that date, he paying suitable rent.

Nesbit Lane, 26th July, 1834.

ખબર

કુબ્જાંથી આપીએચજે ૫ મી આગશટ મંગલવારને દાકાડે શાંજનાં ૪॥ કલાકને અમલે વાલકીશરના રશતા કુપરનું ઘર એક અને જમીન (જે અગાકુથી ગારમેલે વેચાશે નકીતો) મેશી અશકરીય બમંનજી તથા કંમપ ની અકેર લીલાંકુ કરી વેચી નાખશે તે મીલકત કરનેલ ચુકકેલોનીછે કાલમાં તેમો તે ધણી પોતે રેકેછે તે ઘરનો અને જમીન નો નકશો મેશી અરશ કરીય બમંનજી તથા કંમપનીની આકીશમાં એએમો આવશે અને વરી તાંકાં બીજુ વીગતવારે પુછવુ કોએતો માલુમ કીધામાં આવશે *

વેચાણની બોલી

જેકોઇ વધારે વધશે તેકેને એ લાટ મલ શે અને તે વખતે તેકેની કીમત પરમાણે શેકડે ૧૫ ટકા આપવા પકશે અને બાકીના રૂપીઆ ૧૫ મી કીજેમબર અથવા તેકેની અગાકુ ભરવા જોકશે તારે તે મીલકત તેકેનાં શવાધીનમાં થાશે અને કાલનો તે ઘરનો ધણી તે કુપલી તારીખ શુધી ઘરનું ધકનું ભાકુ આપીને રકેવાનો કક રાખેછે *

નેશબીત લેન

તારીખ ૨૬ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૪ *

THE FIFTY FIFTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY

FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize of			15,000
1	Do.	of		10,000
1	Do.	of		5000
1	Do.	of		2000
4	Do.	of	1000	4000
6	Do.	of	500	3000
13	Do.	of	300	3900
26	Do.	of	200	5800
44	Do.	of	150	6600
50	Do.	of	100	5000
350	Do.	of	50	17,500
				77,800
500				

SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize	of		1,00,000
1	Do.	of		30,000
1	Do.	of		15,000
1	Do.	of		10,000
2	Do.	of	5000	10,000
6	Do.	of	1000	6000
38	Do.	of	400	15,200
300	Do.	of	200	60,000
650	Do.	of	140	91,000
				337200
1500	Prize.			4,15,000

Tickets and Shares in the First Class of the above Lottery for sale at FROMMURZE SORABJEE'S, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets, at Rupees..... 32 0 0 each.
Half do..... 16 2 0 do.
Quarter do..... 8 2 0 do.

The drawing of the First Class will commence on Tuesday, the 26th of August.

HODGSON'S BEER.

IMPORTED per Barque "MORGIANA," for Sale at Rupees 60 per Hogshead.—Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. B. and A. HORMASJEE.

Bombay, 1st August, 1834.

FIFTY-FIFTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

IN THE FIRST CLASS.

TICKETS and shares in the above Lottery are forwarded for sale by BYRAMJEE NASSERVANJEE, Dantra, at Poona, at the shop of RUTTONJEE NOWROJEE at the following rates in the Poonah Currency.

Whole Tickets, at.....Rs. 35
Half ditto...."..... " 18
Quarter ditto "..... " 9

TERMS, CASH.

N. B. The Drawing will take place on the 26th Instant.

FIFTY-FIFTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

IN THE FIRST CLASS.

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the following rates, vizt:—

Whole Tickets at.....Rs. 32
Half ditto...."..... " 16 2
Quarter ditto "..... " 8 2

Apply to BYRAMJEE NASSERVANJEE, Dantra, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER and Co.

TERMS, CASH.

N. B. the Drawing will take place on the 26th instant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PESTONJEE AND MERWANJEE have just purchased by the latest arrivals, the undermentioned goods of the very best quality, which they have exposed for sale at their shop, consisting of,—

Best Hodgson's, Allsopp's, Bass's, Barclay and Perkins' Beer of October brewing. Hodgson's they have both in Butts and Hhds., Oilman's stores from Davis and Sons, such as Sauces of sorts, Berkley and Pine Cheeses in Tin, Durham Mustard, Pickles, Pickled and Red Herrings, Salted Salmon, White wine Vinegar, bottled Fruits for Tarts, from Powel and Brown, Stationary of all descriptions, also some black and white marble Slabs.

Bombay, 2d August, 1834.

COWASJEE AND PESTONJEE, have the pleasure to announce to their constituents and the public, that they have purchased part of the Investments brought out by the Ship *Charles Grant*, Captain Hyde, and *Anna Robertson*, Captain Nairne, the particulars of which they beg to annnex:—

A few Butts and Hogsheads of Hodgson's best Beer, of October brewing; Hams and Cheeses from Thomas Wyatt and Co. viz. Pine, Berkeley, Chedder, Stilton and Double Gloucester Cheeses; also Oilman's Stores, consisting of Pickles and Sauces of various sorts; Salted Salmon in Jars; red and salted Herrings; Grocery from Thomas O. Finnis consisting of Currants in stone jars, Maccaroni, Vermicelle, Pearl Barley, prepared Groats, Isinglass, Chocolate, Fry's Cocoa, Farana-ious food, Carraway seeds, and fine round Meal, Scotch Oatmeal; Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew, and Bristow, Edmond and Co. of every description; Saddlery from Simpson and Milroy; superfine Morocco skins, of Drab, Green, and Red color; Boots and Shoes, from John Stunt; new Stationary of various sorts; Confectionary from the well-known Houses of Powell and Brown, and Thomas Wyatt and Co., consisting of Jams and Jellies, Preserved fruits of various sorts, for Tarts, &c.; also a small quantity of fresh Salmon and preserved Soups, of every description.

C. and P. have also received a very large stock of Pale Ale, from Allsops and Barclay and Perkins, as well as some fine old Cognac Brandy in Puncheons, by the various recent arrivals.

Bombay, 2d August, 1834.

FOR Sale, at the Shop MEHAJEE AHMEDBHOY, a few setts of fine and fresh Guitar and Violin strings, just received from Europe.

Bombay, 2d August, 1834.

HYDERALLY CASSIMJEE and Son, have received for sale by the recent arrivals from London, highly finished eight day's Clocks and Time Pieces from Newton and Co. of London; also a small quantity of Spermacety Candles. *Bombay, 2d August*, 1834.

MESSRS. JEHANGEER, NASSERWANJEE, AND CO., beg to acquaint the Public in general, that they have lately purchased the undermentioned Europe goods, which are exposed for sale at their shop, opposite to the Government House, vizt.

Best Hodgson, Allsop and Bass' Beer in Hhds. Best Sherry and Port wine by W. Harper, in 3 dozen chests, Waistcoating and Platts silk, Oilman's stores of sorts, and Fresh Neilgherry Garden seeds, &c.

Bombay, August 2d. 1834.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. a few butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford and Co. per Triumph, from London, at Rs. 650 per butt, for cash.

Bombay, 2d August, 1834.

A FEW cases of finely flavored Claret, and Sauterne, from Mr. J. EXSHAW, of Bordeaux, just imported per "Oriental," are for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., at the undermentioned prices, viz.

Lafitte, in three dozen cases, Rs. 66 each.
Leoville, in three dozen cases, „ 42 do.
Sauterne, in three dozen cases, „ 42 do.

Bombay, 2d August, 1834.

J. C. GAMA, begs respectfully to inform his Customers, and Friends, that he has received by the ships *Upton Castle, and Prince George*, his annual supply of fresh Medicines, Chemical preparations, Apparatus, Instruments, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c. laid in to particular order by his Agent in London. The pages of a Newspaper not being proportionate to embrace in its columns an extensive assortment of Articles, he begs to insert only a few, as undermentioned, vizt.

A batch of superb Toilette Bottles, a collection of very beautiful Smelling Salts Bottles, Sevigni's Lavements, Reid's Self Injecting Apparatus, Maw's and Compton's Machines, Elastic Bottles for Adults, and Infants, in Mahogany Boxes, Stomach Pumps, Savigni's Fleams, Stodart's bleeding Lancets, Long's Stable cases, single, and double edged Drawing Knives, Firing Irons, Improved Horse Syringes, Patent, and common balling Irons, Horse, and other Brushes, Drenching Horns, single and double Trusses, Bed Pans, Riding Belts, Cupping Apparatus, Elastic and Wax bougies, fine Spunge, Scales and Weights, of all sizes, Feeding Bottles for Infants, Nipple Shields, and Pipes, Mortars, and Pestles, Graduated Measures, Promethean's and Phosforus Boxes, Gun Caps, Fulminating powder, Lint and Tow, Chamois', and other Leathers, Gally-Pots and Pill Boxes, Starch, Isinglass, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Bermuda Arrow Root, English Treacle, Lozenges of all sorts, &c. &c. A few copies of White's Farriery, and the New Edition called *Horse*, a few copies of Portuguese, and English Dictionaries, &c. &c.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY.

Dalby's Carminative, from Gell.
Soothing Syrup, from Johnson.
Essence Jamaica Ginger, from Oxley.
Pectoral Essence Liquorice, do.
Balm of Columbia for the Hair, from Oldridge.
Gouland's Lotion, from Vincent.
Calcined Magnecia, from Henry.
Aromatic Vinegar, do.
Macassar Oil, and Kalidor, from Rowland.
Odonto and Essence Tyre, do.
Singleton's Eye Ointment,
Shaw's Sovereign Ointment,
Whitehead's Essence Mustard,
Ruspini's Dentrifice and Tincture,
Trotter's Oriental Tooth Powder,
Marshall's Vegetable Tooth Powder,
Gabrielli's Italian Tooth Powder,
Russia Oil, and Tooth Paste, from Prince.
Roaches' Embrocation,
Burchell's Anodyne Necklaces,
Blaine's Distemper Powder and Ointment,
Burgesse's Essences, for Soup,
James's Fever powder and Analepthic Pills,
Delcroix's Powder Suttle,
Perry's Essence for Tooth and Ear Ache,
Atkinson's Curling fluid,
Moxon's Effervescing Magnesia,
Chocolate, and Cocoa, from White.
Lavender Water, from Smyth and Nephew.
Honey Water, Milk of Roses, from do.
Marlborough Hair Water, from do.
Smelling Salts, and Eau de Luce, from do.
Tooth, Nail and other Brushes, from do.
Naples Soap, and other Soaps, from do.
Powder Puffs and Boxes, from do.
Essence Rose, Regeda and Jessamine, from do.
Essence Millfleur, and Bouquett, from do.
Essence Marechalle and Bergamotte, from do.
Delcroix's Shaving Soap,
Bear Grease, and Cold Cream,
Court plaster, and Gold Beater Skin,
Pomade Divine,
Steer's Opadeldoc,
Scented, and plain Hair powder,
Laming's Effervescing Salts,
Batleys Sedative drops.
Thompson's Efflorescence Salts.
Anderson's Scotch Pills,
Dixon's Antibillious Pills,
Welsh's Female Pills, &c. &c.

GENUINE LISBON WINE, TWELVE YEARS OLD.

A few hundred dozen of the above delicious Wine to be had at Mr. DE GAMA'S Godown, at 12 Rs. per dozen. A muster bottle will be given on paying one Rupee.

TO BE LET—A house No. 35, in Meadow Street.

One ditto, at Colabah.

Upper part of a house, No. 4, in Military Square.

Apply to CURSETEE JAMSETJEE.

FOR SALE—A furnished Bungalow, with out-houses and enclosure, called the *Retreat*, situated on the Mahabuleshwar Hills. Apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co. with whom the tittle deeds, plan of the premises and list of furniture, are deposited.

Bombay, 1st August, 1834.

ON SALE AT THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

HAMILTON'S Elements of drawing, in its various branches, illustrated by 50 Engravings, plain and coloured, containing several hundred examples from the works of the greatest masters, half bound and lettered ..... Rs. 18

Craig's lectures on Drawing and Engraving, 2d hand, bound... 10

Drawing Books, Royal and Demi qto., 12 to 8 Rs. each.

Scrap Books, Royal and Medium qto., 15 to 12 Rs. each.

Albums, Royal Medium and Demi qto, Morocco and Roan, 12 to 25 Rs. each,

Cards, large and small, tinted, perforated, of various colors.

Boards, Embossed and Perforated.

Visiting Cards, large and small.

MECHANICS MAGAZINES.

2d hand, Bds Vols. 1 to 8, 12, 14, and 15, at Rs. 6. each.

New Bds. Vols. 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19, at 8 Rs

Apply to D. FITZPATRICK.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. W. NICOL, and Co. Follett's Sherry, received per ANNA ROBERTSON, in three dozen Cases, at Rupees 20 per dozen Quarts, and Rupees 11 per dozen Pints.

Rampart Row, 2d. Aug. 1834.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in butt, from W. HARPER, London.....Rs. 450

Do.....hhd.....do..... 250

Do. in bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each..... 20

Old Port.....do.....each..... 16

Sherry from WALKER and CO..... 16

Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in butt, imported in 1830..... 450

Do..... do....in hhd..... 250

Sercial, in quarter cask..... 200

A CARD.

MR. LEFEVRE, of Paris, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has just opened a Gold and Silver-Smith's and Jewellers Shop, at No. 2, Tamarind Lane, where he is ready to undertake any description of Workmanship connected with the same, viz. In setting Brilliants and making Jewels, Hair Chains. Bracelets, Engraving and Enamelling, &c.

Mr. L. trusts, that he will merit the approbation of those Gentlemen and Ladies who may honor him with their commands. N. B. Charges moderate, work finished in the neatest manner, and promptly executed.

Colabah, 3d August, 1834.

DESTOURNEL, CO'S CLARET.

THE undersigned have just received, *ex-Oriental* from *Bordeaux*, a fresh supply of this highly esteemed Claret, direct from the Proprietor,

To be had at their Godowns in cases of 6, 3, 1½ and 1 dozen, at 25 Rupees per dozen.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 2d August, 1834.

GRUAUD LA—ROSE CLARET.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., superior "Gruaud La Rose Claret," in one dozen cases, lately imported direct from the Proprietors, at 20 Rs. per dozen. Cash.

Bombay, 2d August, 1834,

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth..... Rs. 25 per doz.

Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.

Ditto, in pints..... " 14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Also Champaigne in Basket of 1 dozen at Rs. 40 each.

Bombay, 2d August, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.

Brandy Rs. 3 per gallon.

Bass' Beer in Hhds. Rs. 50.

2d August, 1834.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a small quantity of the above Beer, of very superior quality, at 45 Rupees per Hogshead.

Ash Lane, 2d August, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a fresh batch of JAS. COCKBURN AND CO'S. Superior Port Wine, in quarts..... at 24 Rs. per dozen.
Ditto, in pints..... at 13 " "
Also, John Smith's Claret, in quarts, Rs. 15. do.

Bombay, 3d August, 1834.

E. BUTLER AND SONS' SHERRY.

A Small batch of very superior Golden Sherry, from the above House, is on sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, at Rupees 20 per dozen.—*Cash.*

Bombay, 2nd August, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, the following Wines and Spirits of superior quality, from Messrs. JAS. COCKBURN AND CO. of London.:—

Pale Sherry in quarts	at	22	Rs.	per doz.
Ditto in pints	"	12	"	"
Brown Sherry in quarts	"	22	"	"
2nd Growth Claret	"	20	"	"
Ditto ditto, in pints	"	11	"	"
Old Madeira, in quarts	"	21	"	"
Bucellas	"	18	"	"
Hock	"	18	"	"
Cognac Brandy	"	15	"	"
Old Pale Brandy	"	18	"	"
Whiskey	"	18	"	"
Ditto, in pints	"	10	"	"
Old Rum " quarts	"	14	"	"
Geneva " "	"	12	"	"

Bombay, 26th July, 1834.

JUST PUBLISHED and for sale at the COURIER OFFICE, No. 15 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—PRICE Rs. 3.

AVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DEWJEE VEERCHUND, of Bombay, Bhattia, Merchant, and inhabitant, proposes to mortgage unto HUNSRAZ HURRYDASS, also of the same place, Bhattia, Merchant, and inhabitant, his two premises, viz:—One Range or Chawl of three apartments, situated in Golla Wara, Nos. 27, 28, and 29, within the Town Walls of Bombay, and one House situated in Wora Bazar, No. 23, also within the Town Walls of Bombay, for a large sum of money; as the abovementioned Property has been already mortgaged to one FRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE COLLAH, in order to discharge Framjee Muncherjee Collah's debt.—Dewjee Veerchund also proposes to mortgage the same to the said Hunsraz Hurrydass, should any Person or Persons, have any claim, demand, right or interest, by inheritance or otherwise, against the abovementioned Properties of the said Dewjee Veerchund, the same should be made known to Mr. J. P. LARKINS, Attorney at Law, in writing, within a week from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded, and their claims will be inadmissable.—Dated this 2d day of August, 1834.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•કીર્આંથી•આપીએયે

દેવજી•વીરચંદ•શ્રી•મુમબજ્નો•ભાડીઓ• વેપારી•તથા•રેહેવાશીએ•પોતાની•જે•મીલકતો ફાંશરાજ•ફરીદાશ•શ્રી•મુમબજ્નો•ભાડીઓ વેપારી•તથા•રેહેવાશીને•ધણાંએક•રૂપીઆ• બદલે•ગીરવી•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે•તેની• વીગત—ચાલ•એક•ગાલા•તરેણની • શ્રી • ક્રોટમાં•ગોલવારમો•નંબર ૨૭ તથા ૨૮ ત થા ૨૯ વાલીછે•તથા•બેહેર•એક • શ્રી • ક્રોટમાં•વોરા•બજારમો•નંબર ૨૩ વાલુ—એ ઉપર•ફહેલી•મીલકતો•ફરામજી•મંનચેરજી• ફોલાને•અગાઉ•ગીરવી•આપેલીછે•તેનુ•દેવુ• આપવા•શારૂ•એ•મીલકત•દેવજી•વીરચંદે•ફા શરાજ•ફરીદાશને•ગીરવી•આપવા•ઠેરવીઉછે વાશતે • એ•મીલકત•ઉપર•ફરએક • લોક• અથવા•લોકોનો•વારશા•અથવા•બીજી•ફાઇ રીતનો•દાવો•અથવા•માંગણુ•અથવા•ફક • અથવા•ફીશી•પોચતો•કોએતો•તેનાંઓને • જાંણ•ફરેચજે•આજ થી•એક• શાતવારીઆં ની•મુદતમો•મીશતર•જે—પી—સારફીનશ• ધારાનાં•વકીલને•લખતથી•બહેર•ફરે—મુદત પહી•ફોજનો•દાવો•ફજુલ•ફરશે • નહી—તા રીખ ૨ જી•આગશટ ૧૮૩૪ ❀

તાજે•ફલમ—એ•ઉપલી•બહેર•ખબરમો ગુજરાડીમો•મંગલવારનાં•પતરમો•ચુક•થાઇ ઇતી•તેથી•તે•ફરી•છાપી•પરગટ•ફીધીછે•તે ચુક•એજ•ઇતી•જે•ક્રોટમો•બોજાએ•તે•ઠેકાણે બાહાર ક્રોટ•ફીધુ•ઇતુ ❀

TO BE LET—A large commodious House called Shrubberry, on the Breach Candy road, lately occupied by Colonel Manson.

Also, two Houses in Meadow Street. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE SON'S Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st August 1834.

TO LET—Furnished. Upper Roomed apartments, suitable for a resident or for the accommodation of Families arriving from the upper stations to this Presidency, situated in the most airy part of the Fort, commanding a full view of the Harbour, consisting of 2 Bed rooms, and a spacious sitting room with every convenience. For particulars apply to Mrs. HART, Milliner, Marine Street, adjoining the Police Office.

Bombay, 2d August, 1834.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE fine Ship HUDDERSFIELD, 350 Tons, EDWARD NOAKES, Commander, will sail for Calcutta on or about the 25th August next.—Apply to Captain NOAKES, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 2th. August, 1834.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship JOHN TAYLOR, CRAWFORD, Commander, will sail on the 10th inst. For passage apply at the office of DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 1st August, 1834.

FOR WHAMPOA, IN CHINA,

TO sail with all possible dispatch, touching at Madras, the fast sailing ship MERMAID, Burthen 600 Tons, THOMAS JOHNSON, commander. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM HAYLETT, Esq. at the office of Messrs. JANGHIER AND MONACKJEE NOWROJEE, or to Messrs. WM. NICOL, AND CO.

Rampart Row, 30th July, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine Ship RANGER, of 520 Tons, THOMAS SMITH, commander. This Ship has a Poop with excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched about the 5th August.

Apply to Captain SMITH, on board, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 2d August, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING AT THE CAPE,

THE fine Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, commander, will sail about the 15th of August.

This Ship has a Poop with elegant accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain THEAKER, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 2d August, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July, 1834.

No. 329.—Captain Rybot, received charge of the commissariat department at Belgaum, on the 28th of May last, and captain Bulkley received charge of that department at Cutch, on the 4th ultimo, in pursuance of the arrangement sanctioned in general order of the 17th April last, No. 197.

No. 330.—The leave of absence granted to surgeon A. Henderson, under date the 23rd of May last, in general order No. 232, on private affairs, is extended for a period of one month, on the same account.

No.—331. The Right Honorable the Goveror in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed under date the 19th instant, in the general department, to appoint hospital apprentice W. Billamore, now attached to the European general hospital, first native assistant to the civil occulist, in succession to Pedro de Menzies deceased.

Bombay Castle, 24th July, 1834.

No.—332. The following appointment is made:—

5th regiment native infantry.

Ensign G. Cruickshank, to be adjutant, *vice* Bayly promoted. Date of appointment, 28th June, 1834

No.—333. The following appointment is made:

His Majesty's 40th regt. of foot.

Lieutenant (brevet captain) W. Williams, to be interpreter in the Hindoostanee language, *vice* Powell appointed Persian interpreter to the commander in chief. Date of appointment 2nd July 1834.

No.—334. The unexpired portion of the leave to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to captain E. Willoughby assistant quarter master general, under date the 24th August 1833, is cancelled from the 28th ultimo, the date of that officer's return to the presidency.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 25th July, 1834.

Mr. S. Fraser, assay master, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 31st proximo, to proceed to the Deccan.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th July, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Kentish, the judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, a further extension of his leave on sick certificate, for one month.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. H. WATHEN, *Chief Sec.*

DURPUN.

We understand that two measures of much importance to the Commerce of this port in general, and the Cotton trade in particular, and calculated also to benefit the Cotton districts under this Presidency, which were contemplated some time ago, are likely to be carried into execution very shortly. One of those measures is the abolition of the Town duty levied, in addition to the Sea Customs, on certain articles imported into Bombay, which duty is refunded—or to use the Custom house phrase, a drawback in allowed—on such of those goods as may be exported within a specified time (we believe six months)—the object of the system being to tax only such portion of the articles in question as was consumed or reserved for consumption, on the island. The system, however, was not only productive of inconvenience to the Merchants in recovering the drawbacks to which they were entitled, but also opened a door to frauds on the revenue which, we understand, have been frequently and extensively practised by means of claims to drawback to which the parties had no title. To remedy these evils, the Town duty of 2½ per cent. is to be abolished, no drawback being of course allowed, (except in the cases prescribed by Acts of Parliament regulating the trade between England and India) and a fixed duty of 1½ per cent. is to be levied in lieu of the Town duty, on the importation of articles subject to this impost.

The other measure to which we have alluded, is the abolition of transit, or inland, customs levied on Cotton, and the equalization of the duties by fixing an uniform rate of 5 per cent on the import or export of that valuable article throughout the Bombay territories. This will at once put an end to the annoyance suffered by the merchants from the vexatious interference of the petty officers of customs at the *Nakas* which are so numerous on every line of road, and at which every bale is stopped, examined, and charged with duty. The delay which this creates, the trouble, expense, and annoyance of unpacking and repacking so frequently, the impositions of the *Nakadars*, and the duties exacted at every 12, 15, or 20 miles of the road, render the *Rahdaree*, or transit duties, the bane of the internal trade which can never thrive as long as such a system is continued in force It is sincerely to be hoped, therefore, that the principle of the wise and liberal measure contemplated in regard to Cotton, will be extended to all other merchandize, and the relief so much required, afforded to the commerce of the country. Another evil which the new arrangement will remove, is the disadvantage under which those Cotton districts which are most distant from the Presidency, have laboured, in consequence of the duties levied in *transitu* on their produce, amounting, in some instances, to as much as 20 per cent, while the Cotton of the nearest districts have paid only 5 or 6 per cent. What is still more remarkable is, that inland duties and customs have been exacted at the different *Nakas* from the place of production to the Sea Cost, until their aggregate amounted to 18 or 20 per cent of the cost of the article, notwithstanding that by Regulation 13 of 1815, the whole amount of duty leviable on Cotton was limitted to 5 per cent. Whose fault it is that this limitation has not been observed we know not; but we are inclined to throw not a little of the blame on the existing system of levying transit duties, which provides no check against the multiplication of *Nakas* for their collection, and is the fruitful source of evils under which the internal commerce of the country has languished, and been reduced to its present low condition. The proposed modifications in the Customs Code to which we have alluded, are highly creditable to the present Government, with which, we understand, they originated; and indicate a disposition to ameliorate the commercial laws of this Presidency, from which we hope for many beneficial reforms The new arrangements, we are informed, will be acted upon as soon as they shall have received the sanction of the Governor General of India.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

14 *Grafton Street, Bond Stre t. London, March* 1834.

GENTLEMEN.—1. I have the honor to acquaint you that an arrangement has recently been sanctioned by the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, by which the publication of the Transactions of the Society will, it is hoped, be effected in a more convenient and satisfactory manner than has hitherto been the case, and this arrangement will be acted upon after the completion of the 3rd volume in *quarto*, of which the concluding portion is now in the press.

2 The mode intended to be adopted in future is that of publishing the Transactions of the society in an *octavo* form, at intervals of three months; each number containing on an average about two hundred pages of letter press; with such illustrations as may be necessary, and two of such numbers to form a volume. The contents of the quarterly part are intended to comprise first, original essays or papers like those inserted in the quarto Transactions of the society; secondly, abstracts of such papers as it may not be deemed necessary to print entire; thirdly, analyses of works connected with the objects of the society, which from their scarcity or other causes, it may be deemed proper to make more generally known; fourthly, notices of the proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society, its Branch and Auxiliary societies, of the Oriental Transaction committee, and other institutions, either British or Foreign, of the same nature, as far as they may be attainable; and lastly, a record of miscellaneous information on any subject of literature, philosophy, science and art, having reference to the East. Lists of the members; donations to the Society, the Oriental Translation Fund, &c., will be given from time to time as an appendix to the volume. The publication of the work has been undertaken by a highly respectable booksellor, for the society, but the entire management, control, and superintendeuce remains with the Council as before, and will be governed by the same rules as those under which the Transactions of the society have hitherto been published viz: art. LXIII, LXIV, and LXV of the printed Regulations of the society, a copy of which is enclosed.

3 I shall now briefly indicate the advantages which it is presumed the new system of publishing will possess over that which has been followed up to the present time. It is assumed in the first place that the proposed plan will enable the Council to produce papers of a lighter aad more diversified character than those which have appeared in the Trausaction; the periods of publication also being definite and frequently, will afford the means of rendering available many valuable contributions on matters of local or temporary, but nevertheless of considerable importance, which have hitherto been entirely lost to the society for the want of some such channel to make them known; with respect to original communications therefore, it will be seen that much will be done in this way to remedy the inconveniences attendant on the former method of publication; the remaining divisions of the proposed arrangement are entirely new; and it is conceived that they will render the society's journal a repository for whatever of value or interest may require to be promulgated in connexion with the views of the society. The researches of the learned into the history and customs of the nations of the East in ancient times, their investigations into the yet remaining monuments of early and extensive civilization, may here be pleaed in contrast with the labours of those who prefer the progress of improvement in the present day, or suggest the means by which that improvement may be accelerated and enlarged; the deductions of philosophy may be compared with the results of experience, and the theories of the speculative, produce schemes of practical utility.

4. But while the Council is thus endeavouriug to give greater extension to the operations of the society and to increase its claims to public approbation and support in its path of usefulness, it feels that its ability to do so must depend entirely on its securing the earnest and effective cooperation of the members, and more particularly of those resident in the East. I am therefore desired to request that you will have the goodness to give all possible publicity to the subject

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of this letter, not only among the European residents in your Presidency, but also among such classes of native community as may in your judgement seemed likely to take an interest in the subject, and to avail yourselves of all convenient opportunities engaging such persons to communicate whatever information they may possess or be able to acquire relative to the philosophy, the metaphysics, the science, history, the arts, the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the countries in which they reside.

5. In conclusion, I have only to express the confidence with which the Council relies on the tried and acknowledged zeal invariably displayed by the members of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society in the promotion of knowlege, that the peculiar facilities for aiding the exertions of the society which are placed in their power by circumstances and situation, will be steadily exerted in furtherance of that object, assuring them that they cannot fail to secure the grateful acknowledgments of the society; and cordial approbation of the truly value the welfare of our Empire in the East.

I have, &.

H. HARKNESS, *Secretary.*

Copy of the Articles of the Regulations of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland respecting the publication of its Transactions.

ARTICLE LXII.—Communications and Papers, read to the society, shall, from time to time, be published, under the title of Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

ARTICLE LXIII.—All Resident and non-resident members of the Society are entitled to receive gratis, those parts or volumes of the Transactions published subsequently to their election, and to purchase, at an established reduced price, such volumes or parts as may have been previously published.

ARTICLE LXIV.—The council are authorized to present copies of the Transactions to learned societies and distinguished individuals.

ARTICLE LXV.—Every original communication presented to the society becomes its property; but the author or orcontributor may republisb it twelve months after its publication by the society. The Council may publish any original communication presented to the society, in any way and at any time judged proper; but if printed in the society's Transactions, twenty-five copies of it shall be presented to the author or contributor when the Volume or part in which it is inserted is published. Such papers as the Council may not see fit to publish may with its permission, be returned to the author, upon the condition that if it be published by him a printed copy of it shall be presented to the society.

EGYPT.

Malta, 5th May, 1834.—Here I am in the Lazaretto of Malta after a most delightful journey; and as a ship sails tomorrow for Alexandria with mails to meet the Calcutta Steamer (if she ever arrives at Suez) I feel I cannot do better than send you a few lines. I cannot attempt in the limits of a letter to describe all we saw in Egypt; but I must say that it exceeded in all respects, the most sanguine expectations of our party, which consisted of six persons.

The crossing of the Desert is a mere trifle, and I have made many journies in India with more privations and far more fatigue. We were fortunate in picking up an excellent Cook at Cosseir, and I never lived better in my life than we did all through Egypt, which is the cheapest country to live in or to travel in I ever heard of. The whole of my expenses, including every item, from Bombay to our landing in the Lazaretto of Malta, amounted to £31, 17, 6—and we denied ourselves nothing that could add to our comfort—had lots of servants, lived in a fine large house in Cairo, and were liberal in our presents to camel drivers and Boatmen, Guides,—Servants &c. With respect to bringing servants from India, I would strongly dissuade persons from doing so. The wages asked by them are exhorbitant; they are of no use whatever during the passage; and very little afterwards; and excellent servants are always to be picked up at Juddah, Cosseir or Suez, on terms much more moderate. We hired two, one at 20 Dollars, to remain with us the whole time we should remain in Egypt, and one at 10 Dollars per month; the latter spoke French remarkably well

The ruins at Thebes—that is Carnac, Luxor, the Memnonium, Medinet Habou, and the Tombs of the Kings, are the most beautiful and wonderful objects I have ever seen or could have imagined. They however certainly have the misfortune of making all other sights, or edifices, appear nothing, and I felt during the remainder of our stay in Egypt, and even when looking at the Pyrameds, as if all my feelings of wonder, astonishment and pleasure had been called forth and exhausted at Thebes.—The Pyramids disappointed us all very much. Our party ascended to the top of the one called Cheops in about 8 minutes. The descent and ascent are very easy. The view from the summit strange to say, is not remarkable. A poor young Englishman fell and was dashed to pieces last year in descending from this Pyramid.—The Nile as a River is infinitely inferior to the Indus; but all its features and [illegible] are essentially the same; it however wants [illegible] the other. There is sometimes very [illegible] and our Boat was very nearly [illegible] many boats and numerous [illegible]sion.—Cairo is [illegible] on are

bour under Sir J. Rowley, consists of two Ships of 120 Guns and Eleven line of Battle Ships, Frigates, and Sloops. They all sail tomorrow, but the destination is unknown. Major Jones of the Engineers has been once up to Constantinople, and has sent home some plans of that place; and an order has just come for him to return there immediately in a fast ship under pretence of building a house for our Ambassadors, and then to go overland to England with the least possible delay with all his papers and plans. There have been some serious disturbances in France, but they are pretty quiet again.

THE MONSOON.

Neriad (Kaira Collectorate) 15th July, 1834.—The monsoon set in with great severity on the night of the 1st instant, and from reports received from the District Officers, the rain appears to have been general throughout the Zillah, and to have fallen at intervals till the 8th instant. The Tanks are said to contain water sufficient for six or eight months' consumption, and for agricultural purposes. The earth has been so completely saturated, that the cultivators require no more rain for the next fortnight. Every spot of arable ground is under cultivation, and present appearances hold out every prospect of the ensuing harvest being the most abundant that has occurred for many years. The Crops are not sufficiently advanced to require any remarks at present.

FUNDS AND SPECULATIVE COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR.—Having as great an aversion to Law, as many of my Barrister friends have to Physic, I shall be happy to answer any medical question in return for the legal opinion they may favor me with on the following question, and thereby liquidate all professional debts.

If an individual becomes a subscriber to the terms contained in the prospectus of an institution, can the members compel him to continue, if the *chief* regulation is abolished; and by which, and the introduction of another, he is called upon to pay double the original premuim? and can he not, prior to the operation of the Fund withdraw, paying his share of the expenses actually incurred and receiving back the balance of his contributions?

My opinion is that no act of the British legislature can detain any portion of his subscriptions beyond his share of the expenses contracted, and that no fund is obligatory, where the regulations are changed before it has commenced working; but when this has once taken place, the managing committee have it then in their power to propose any new rule. If this was not the case, many a man would be irretrievably ruined, particularly in such instances, where monthly contributions are levied for five years before any result takes place, and again, who would subscribe on such terms, when an admission can be obtained on terra firma 4 months *after it is in operation* by paying up arrears with ten per cent interest.

MACHAON.

*** As we imagine that our correspondent's challenge will not be very readily accepted, we presume to venture an opinion of our own upon the question he has proposed, begging leave, at the same time, to observe that we do not think he has stated his case in the clearest possible manner. To our humble apprehension it appears plain that no agreement once entered into can be altered without the consent of both parties; and on the same principle, that no Regulation contained in a prospectus to which a party signifies his assent by his subscription, can be varied without his previous sanction, unless a condition should be introduced by which he would be bound to submit to such alteration if made in a particular way, or by individuals, or other authority, delegated for that purpose, of which he was aware at the time he became a subscriber. The liberty to withdraw his subscription being admitted, we conceive the power to recover any payment he may have made in consequence of it, will follow as a matter of course.—ED.

MAJOR PASSMORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Having been informed that it is stated in a late member of your paper, that Major Passmore and party have, by order of the Schah, complied with certain Mahomedan prejudics, I shall feel obliged by your informing me to what extent they have done so, and by giving me any particulars that may have come to your knowledge, as I am an old and intimate friend of one of the party and greatly interested in his welfare..

Your's &c.
NUNOO.

Currie, July 21st, 1834.

*** We regret to say we cannot give our correspondentthe information desired; but would advise an immediate reference to the Major himself for it.—ED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMB[illegible]

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entertained but for regret thatthe sorrows of Werter in the one case, and the language of Mrs. Malaprop in the other, should find sympathy and support in the Editor of the Courier, who, no doubt, poor man, is so tired of the subject that he regularly, and with most praiseworthy punctuality crams down his readers, usque ad nauseam account of the *Fire Fly* Steamer, or the still more odious *Forbes*) are admitted, there can be no excuse on the score of a want of space which would, I suggest, be more beneficially occupied by the insertion of intelligence interesting to the community at large, than being encumbered with the dolorous complaints of the knights of the Sword and Lancet. It is not for a Subscriber, as the undersigned has the pleasure to state he is, to do more than draw your attention to a subject which may be the means of contributing much to the amusement and happiness (for the information required is productive of such feelings) of your constituents, and the interests of your paper, leaving it for your better judgment to adopt the course you may deem conducive to that end.

Your's &c.
ACTI TEMPORIS LAUDATOR.

Jungles, 24th July 1834.

*** We are much obliged to our Correspondent forhis suggestion; and shall not fail to comply with it.—Ed

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent Remittable Loan	192	191
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,	109	11
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,	108	100
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,	107	119
Second five per cent Loan	107	110
Third five per cent Loan	109	110
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	107	107¼
Bills on Madras 30 days	101	102
Bills at 6 months sight	1 | 10	1 | 11
China Bills	none	
Spanish dollars per 100	222	
Sovereigns each	11½	

HIGHWATER TABLE.—2ND AUG. 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN
Saturday	9 09	9 30
Sunday	9 49	10 09
Monday	10 42	11 15
Tuesday	11 33	11 51
Wednesday	11 56	0 02
Thursday	0 19	0 37
Friday	0 51	1 12

VESSELS EEXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Ship Earl of Eldon	About 15 inst.	Ditto	Cape of Good Hope.
" John Stamp	25th to 30 do.	Ditto	Direct.
" Ranger	5th do	Liverpool	Ditto.
" John Taylor	About 10th do	Ditto	St. Helena.
" Quebec Trader	20th do	Cape of Good Hope.	No where.
" Triumph	2nd do	Calcutta	Ditto.
" Huddersfield	25th do	Ditto	Direct.
" Calcutta	2nd do	Ditto	Ditto.
" Palmira	3rd to 5th do.	Ditto	Ditto.
" Mermaid	Next Week	Madras and China	
" Charles Grant	5th August	China	

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Major F. Hickes, 4th Regt. N. I. from Ahmednugger.
Capt. J. Liddell, 1st Lt. Cavalry, from England.
Ensign F. Dyke, 6th Foot, from do.
Lieut. S. Powell, H M 40th Rt, from Persia.
Asst. Surg. John Fraser, I. Navy. from do.
Lieut. F. Lucas, 6th Rt. from England.
Lieut. R. Wallace, 18th Rt. N. I. from Malligaum.
Cadet Chas Grey, from England.
—Alfred Hale, from do.
Capt. H. P. Laurence, Nizam's Army, from Ellichpore.
Asst. Surg. J. G. Hulton, Indian Navy, from the Red Sea
Lieut. Stark, Paymaster P. D. Army, from Poonah.
Assts. Surg. Winchester, attached B E. Rt. do.
Lieut. J. P. Major, 11th Rt. N. I. from do

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Robert Wallace, 18th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Lieut. C. H. Boye, Artillery, to Ahmednugger.
Lieut. and Adjt. Whitemore, 11th N I. to the Deccan
2d. Lieut W. Hodgson, Artillery, to Ahmednugger.
2d. do. E. Deacon, do. to ditto
Asst. Surgn. James, W. Winchester, B. E. Regt, to Poonah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,

July 30th.—Ship Fatel Currim, Mussa, Nacqueda, from Mocha 12th July.
Passengers.—145 Pilgrims.

DEPARTURES,

Do. The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Euphrates, William Denton, Esq. Commander, to Zanzibar and the Red Sea.
Aug. 1st Ship Fazel Currin, Abdull Alley Hyderal[illegible]lcutta.

[illegible] OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.
[illegible]'s SHIP,—Magicienne.
[illegible]ANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares and Amherst.
SCHOONERS,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
SURVEYING BRIG,—Palinurus.
TRADERS,—Carnatic, Earl of Eldon, Triumph, Palmira, Morgiana, Isabella, Calcutta, Ranger, Upton Castle, Charles Grant, William, Anna Robertson, Mermaid, John Taylor, John Stamp, Quebec Trader. and Huddersfield.
COUNTRY VESSELS—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Mackbar, Dadaloy, Hannah, Sulimany, and Clairmont.
PORTUGUESE.—St. Anna, St. Francisco de Paulo, and Barque Asia Felix, and Mahomedee.
ARAB.—Futtay Nesser, and the Imaum's Brig Tawze.
FRENCH SHIP.—Le Oriental.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much obliged to our correspondent GREY for the paper with which he has favored us; but the subject it relates to is so well known by most readers that we do not think it advisable to republish it.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 2 AUGUST 1834.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived [illegible]y from Poona. We understand he intends [illegible]only a few days, and then returns

[illegible]n the *Durpun* of yester-
[illegible]mportant changes pro-

posed in the present
at this presidency. Fo
must refer our readers to
would observe, however, th
doubt the changes are likely to
to both the internal and external
country. Their receiving the sanct
preme Government, however, is anoth
upon which an opinion can only, we in
formed by knowing the effect they are l
have on the revenue. And on this subject
Durpun unfortunately is silent.

The Royal Asiatic Society have forwarded a circular to this country, which we republish to-day, communicating a considerable alteration in the mode of publishing their "Transactions". The plan hitherto adopted by them for that purpose it is well known has been found extremely objectionable in many respects; more especially to individuals in this country who contributed to the work; as they were generally obliged to wait a couple, and sometimes three years, before their papers, when accepted even, were laid before the public. This has naturally damped the spirit of several writers out here; and deprived the works of the society of much valuable information. As an improvement, therefore, it has been determined that a quarterly publication shall be issued, and papers of a more diversified character and temporary interest included in its contents, than those which have hitherto appeared in the annual publications of the Society. The change appears in every respect a judicious one; and it is to be hoped will render the Society, what it undoubtedly should be, the focus of all important information regarding the East.

In a preceding column we have published a letter, received here within the last few days, from a Gentleman who lately passed through Egypt on his way home.—Several letters of a similar nature have been lately inserted in our own, and other papers; and so many accounts of travels in Egypt have been already published, that we are aware little possessing the attraction of novelty remains to be communicated regarding what have been hitherto considered the most interesting objects in that country, such as its antiquities, the mode of travelling, and the reception which a stranger is likely to meet with. In the present instance, however, we are furnished with important information regarding the expenses of the overland journey, which we have never before seen so explicitly stated, and which, as given in pounds, shillings and pence, appear to be uncommonly small.

But the most interesting part of the letter relates to the present state of Government of Egypt, which is displayed in a new light; and though the writer's account of it is necessarily short and imperfect, it is, as far as it goes, highly satisfactory. Hitherto, as our readers must be aware, Mahomed Ali has been regarded as a despot whose sole object was the extension and consolidation of his power. His improvements have all been attributed either to this motive, or to the desire of gain; and he has obtained little more credit than is due to an able and clear-sighted ruler whose views extend rather further than those of the community over which he presides. The public has never yet been led to consider him as a Prince who has the real good of his subjects at heart, and who, though bent on the promotion of his ambitious views, is still most desirous for their advancement in knowledge and civilization, and willing to make large sacrifices to secure it. Yet this, by the efforts he has made to extend the benefits of education to all classes in his dominions, would seem in reality to be his character. For although no doubt his Military and Naval schools are intended for the increase of his power, and his Medical college may be viewed principally in that light, yet his other magnificent establishments for promoting education, of which the beneficial effects can only be expected at a remote period, must be attributed to the most laudable motives: and this more especially when we consider them as the work of an individual of fourscore, who can hardly expect to see them in full operation, much less to enjoy the fruits they must ultimately produce.

It is not only in the formation of schools, however, that Mahomed Ali deserves to be noticed on the present occasion. The liberality of the course he has pursued towards the scholars is perhaps more extraordinary. Not only are Turks and Egyptians placed on an equality with each other, but Christians also are admitted to the same privileges, and all are allowed when their education is finished to pursue what course of life they please.—Now can any thing yet be compared to this in the institutions of an European Nation? unless, perhaps it be in Prussia, the system of public instruction in which has been so much and so deservedly praised. But even there one grand object is to form good Soldiers for the state, and the Government may look forward in some degree to be repaid for the outlay it incurs. In France they have only just began to copy the institutions of Prussia; and in England the outcry against the defective means of education existing at this day, and the late parliamentary grant of £20,000 per annum for the promotion of public education throughout the country—the first assistance of the kind be it remarked ever afforded—serve to show how far Mahomed Ali has taken the lead of the boasted Governments of Europe in promoting education and the real welfare of his people.

With regard to the other subjects noticed in the letter—the police and the cleanliness of Cairo—we have only a few remarks to offer. The former which is represented as excellent, might naturally be expected to be so under a vigorous and absolute Government, where the forms of Law and the liberty of the subject are but little attended to; and the latter need not much excite our surprise, where want of proper attention to it is likely to be followed by such dreadful consequences as we know have been repeatedly experienced. But it easily accounts for the manner in which the city and perhaps the whole of Egypt has of late years escaped the plague, and affords a pleasing prospect for the future.

...RAS.

BIRTH.

...e 14th July, the Lady of the Rev. ...issionary, of a daughter.

...nstant, at the house of the Hon. Wm ...ne Lady of Lieutenant Colin Mackenzie, ...I. of a daughter.

...aturday, the 5th June, the Wife of Mr. Da... ...nvell, Assistant Apothecary, of the 1st N. V. C. ...on

MARRIAGE.

On Monday, the 14th July, At St. George's Church, by the Reverend F. Spring, A. M. Richard Pretymen Esq. 19th Regiment N. I. fifth son of the late Robert Pretyman, Esq. of Belsted Lodge near Ipswich in the county of Suffolk, to Mary Short, relict of Doctor Short, M D. of Clarendou Square, Somers Town.

DEATH.

At Secunderabad, on the 9th July, John James, the only Son of Lieutenant John Haulton Guntoorpe Madras Horse Artillery, aged 15 months.

At Ootacamund, on the 11th July 1834, Lieutenant T. Stacpoole, of the 40th Regiment N. I,

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Berhampore, on the 6th July, the Lady of J. D. Herklots, Esq., of a son.

At Luz, on Thursday, the 26th June, the lady of E. ...th Sam, Esq., of a daughter.

At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, on the 22d June, Mrs. S. Bennett, the Wife of Serjeant W. Bennett, of the 2d Battalion Artillery, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 9th July, Mrs. C. M. Hollingberry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Bangalore, on the 18th June, by the Reverend G. Græme, Mr. Henry Theobald, Assistant Apothecary of His Majesty's 39th Regiment, to Miss C. J. Clifford

DEATHS.

At Dum-Dum, on the 9th July, James, the infant Son of Serjeant S. Cleary, of the Artillery, aged 1 year and 15 days.

At Allyghur, on the 27th June, Agnes Eliza, the infant Daughter of Lieutenant A. De Fountain, 40th Regiment, aged 1 year and 3 months.

AGRA.

LAHORE—Shah Aeeoob, the brother of Sooltan Moohummud, solicited that a jagheer in some part of Peshawur might be granted to him in lieu of the pecuniary allowance made to him at present. This request requiring some deliberation; an answer was not given.

Intelligence of Shah Sooja's successes in Candahar was received. One victory had been obtained by him, which led to the evacuation of all the level country by the Candahar Chiefs, who have retired to the mountains. The strictest discipline is observed in the army of Sooja, all the tactics of European warfare being practiced. To prevent night attacks, of which Soojah's army is apprehensive, piquets are posted all round his encampment.

Noor ood deen, His Highness's Captain General of ordnance, was ordered to despatch to Nihal Sing, one thousand maunds of powder and twenty thousand cannon balls. Some sage advice was transmitted from the old to the young warrior, exhorting him to be alert, watchful and vigorous, and not to be remiss in following up the advantages already gained by him. Sirdar Chund Singh represented that the Qilledar of Uttuk and his "ancient" were anxious to be permitted to appear before the Maharaj, so anxious that they had left their command without permission or without soliciting it. The Maharaj directed that they should both be expelled from the Lahore dominions.

The Maharaj informed the Courtiers that if Sher Singh would give two lakhs of Rupees, his Vukeel would be entertained at Court, but if not, that dignitary was to be beaten and expelled the city. The mention of Sher Singh's name elicited a long lecture from the father who declared that his heart was estranged from his reprobate son, and that he could no longer look with the eye of paternal tenderness on that effeminate debauchee, who devoted his every hour to dalliance with harlots, and drunkeness.—*Mofussul Ukhbar, July* 12.

GWALIOR.—An amicable adjustment of all the differences which have so long distracted this country has at length been effected. The mutinous battalion, the Jhinsee, has been expelled the Maharaj's territories and the districts of Jawgaon, and Choomor Goondah, Scindeahs possession near Poonah, are to be made over to the Baza Baee, to be subject to her sole controul. All apprehension of collision taking place between her highness and the Maharaj may now be dismissed as the countries to be ceded to her are surrounded by the British possessions.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

We learn from the Government Gazette of Wednesday, the appointment of the 2nd Maha Modliar to the vacant situation of District Judge of Pantura——Every well wisher to the interests of the natives, must unfeignedly rejoice at this elevation of a native to the administration of Justice; and we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of expressing our sincere gratification at an appointment, equally creditable to the Government, and honourable to the individual selected as the first to receive the benefit of the recommendation of the Commissioners of Enquiry.—*Observer, July* 11.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

When the retirement of the Duke de Brolie from the French Ministry in consequence of the refusal of the stipulated indemnity to North American commerce lately took place, we anticipated that "the rent would "not reach the foundation" of the Cabinet, nor affect any of the great principles on which the Government was conducted. This anticipation has been completely realized. The slight changes which have subsequently occurred in the *Personnel* of the Ministry, have left the spirit by which it is animated, and the political system by which it was guided both at home and abroad entirely untouched. Nay, it is even affirmed in respectable quarters, that the present arrangement of the Foreign office has received the full concurrence, if it was not formed on the direct advice of the Duke de Broglie himself. His late colleagues will thus have his active assistance in the Chamber of Peers, though they are deprived of his presence in the Cabinet.

It was not, however, without some struggle that the seals of the Foreign-office received their present destination. The intrigues of Russia were set at work in the short interval of doubt and suspense to transfer them into the hands of Count Mole. We know not what Pozzo di Borgo was to gain by supporting this appointment; but we may safely aver that whatever influence he could thus have acquired for his Imperial master, must have been so much consideration and respect lost for the Government of Louis Philippe.

The *Journal des debates*, one of whose proprietors, M. Bertin de Vaux, Peer of France, seems to have been employed in the negotiations for the the Ministerial change, has expressed its assurance that the Duke de Broglie is still as much attached to his late colleagues as ever, and that he will lend them in his character of legislator, all the assistance in his power. This fact, and this fact alone can explain the cause of M. Guizot's retention of office after the resignation of his friend the Duke to whose principles and party he has always been attached. Had M. de Broglie, retired in displeasure, or because he found himself unsupported in the Cabinet, M. Guizot could not with safety to his character, or a due regard to his honour, have remained an hour behind him.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

There has just been printed, by order of the House of Commons, one of those frequent returns of the number of criminals in England and Wales, which at the first inspection are so well calculated to fill us with despondency and even with despair. By this return, dated March 20, it appears that the number of persons charged with criminal offences in England and Wales, was in the seven years ending with 1819, 72,216; in the seven years ending with 1826, 95,628; and in the seven years ending with 1833, 131,818; the number, therefore, in the last seven years, as compared with the first, having almost doubled in the short space of fourteen years. That certainly is a frightful additional to the criminality of the people, and might make us eager and anxious to embrace some other system were this hideous picture without any redeeming feature. Let any man add to the mass of depravity and misery which this single enumeration presents, the number committed to gaol by the summary jurisdiction of magistrates not included in this return, and add to that the number of relatives and friends who participate in the depravity and misery of every criminal, and the swelling amount is quite enough to fill the imagination with terror and dread of what must be the ultimate result. The first thing, however, which we discover on looking closely at the tables is, that while the whole number of criminals has latterly increased so rapidly, the number of persons sentenced to death for murder has diminished; it having been in the last seven years 104, while in the first seven years it was 156—there being a positive decrease of one-third, and a relative decrease, compared to the increase in the whole number of criminals, of almost two-thirds. We observe, however, that in the last seven years the number sentenced to death for shooting, &c., with intent to kill, has increased in a greater proportion than the number of criminals, it having been, for the seven years ending 1819, 90; and in the seven years ending 1833, 293. We take that to be an indication that many of the crimes charged as murders during the first seven years, were in the last seven years charged as shooting, &c., with intent; but, putting both together, we find that the proportionate increase in these crimes has not been near so great as the increase in the whole number of criminals. But the number of persons executed for murder is a still more satisfactory test. That revolting crime, when actually committed, is rarely pardoned, but the number of executions for murder durnig the last seven years, was ... while the number executed in the first seve... was 137. Again, the number of person... shooting with intent, &c. during ... years, was 28; in the last seven ... the total executions for these crimes of vio... the last seven years, only 40, while the ... executed in the first seven years, was ... further to be observed, that the whole num... executions in the seven years ending with 18... was 662, while the number in the last seven ye... was 391. The judicial deaths, therefore, ha... diminished a half, notwithstanding the increase... the number of criminals. Thus, latterly, the da... and revolting crime of murder has diminished, an... there has also been a more merciful administratio... of the law, showing that both the law and the peo... ple are becoming repugnant to crimes of violence. Another redeeming feature of these returns is, that the number of persons acquitted, and against whom no bills were found, is, in proportion to the number of persons committed, gradually diminishing. In the first seven years, out of 72,216 it was 25,565, or more than one-third; in the last, out of 131,8 8, it was 38,239, or not much more than a fourth. This is a large enough proportion; but the diminution is a proof that increasing care is taken in the preliminary investigations, and that men are not committed to prison without some sufficient reason. The increasing care in the administration of the law may account too for much of the increase in the number of criminals, who are now bet... after than formerly. The impro... of the law, and the diminution ... the community, afford u... looking at the vast increa... of criminals.

SPECTATOR,—APRIL 12.

Judgment was given in the House of Lords yesterday, on the appeal of Mr. Richard Radford Roe, a barrister, who was convicted in the Irish Courts about five years ago, of having caused a woman to swear falsely that a Mr. Mahon was indebted to her in the sum of 60,000*l*. He had been sentenced to seven year's transportation; but the House of Lords has decided that the conviction was bad, on the ground that the persons who had committed the perjury had not been previously convicted.

At the Court of Chancery, on Tuesday, a singular-looking man requested the attention of Lord Brougham; and the following colloquy took place between them.

The Lord Chancellor—"Who are you, Sir?"

Stranger—"I am Dr. Kelley, the doctor of the poor."

The Lord Chancellor—"Well, and what have you got to say, Sir?"

Dr, Kelley—"I have two letters, my Lord and Gentlemen of the Bar. [Here Mr. Kelley turned himself round to the members of the Bar on his left hand, as if anxious to gain their ear as well as that of his Lordship.]

The Lord Chancellor—"Never mind the Gentlemen of the Bar."

Dr. Kelley—"Well, my Lord, I have got two letters which I wish to present to your Lordship. This one is from his Most Gracious Majesty." [Here the Doctor handed a letter]

The Lord Chancellor—"I receive his Majesty's letter with great respect."

Dr. Kelley—"And this one, my Lord, is from your Lordship's most noble colleague, Lord Althorp"

The Lord Chancellor—"I also receive his Lordship's letter."

Dr. Kelley—"Both letters my Lord, relate to the cholera morbus. More than 1,500 cases of cholera morbus have come under my care, all of which I have successfully treated. In fifteen weeks, during which time I was attended by two worthy clergymen, I was engaged in treating cases of cholera; and during that time I only slept two hours. Your Lordship, will, no doubt, be aware that the world *cholera* is derived from the Greek, and—"

Lord Chancellor (smiling)—"I am perfectly aware of that; and I also recollect another word derived from the Greek, called *choleric*; and if persons persist in interrupting the business before it, the Court gets choleric." (*Loud laughter*)

Dr. Kelley—"I have a specific for cholera. I am sensible of what the country owes your Lordship for your law reforms, and other improvements, and for the deep interest you feel in all that relates to the good of your country. I hope your Lordship will sit on that Bench as long as Sir Thomas More, one of your predeccessors in office, did." (*Much laughter*)

Our obituary last week continued the name of Mrs. Burns, the widow of Robert Burns. She died at Dumfries, in the same house which was last occupied by her husband, thirty-eight years since. She was about twenty years old. The *Dumfries Times* informs us, that "she had a paralytic stroke about eighteen months ago: and in the course of the summer a second, from which it was not expected that she would recover. She sunk under the third." The same journal pays a kind and just tribute to the now deceased; which will be read with pleasure by those especially who have lately been renewing their acquaintance with the great poet, in the genial pages of Allan Cunningham's Life, and the new edition of his works.

"Mrs. Burns' name is so intimately interwoven with the immortal verse of her highly-gifted husband, that the announcement of her decease, though in good old age, will hardly be listened to without interest by even the least thoughtful of his admirers. In her own person she neither possessed nor laid claim to the attention of the public because of any special gifts of fancy or intellect. She had, however, claims of a less dazzling kind, which the highest order of genius cannot always prefer. During the too brief period of her union with Burns, when she experienced, with much of what the proudest might be proud, not a little which the most patient might have repined under, her constant affection for her often wayward partner; her unabating care of her infant family; her prudent management of the poet's scanty means; her cheerful hospitality which, even when those means were scantiest, never did injustice to his open heart and warm temper—all these combined with and springing from a deep fund of sound sense and correct feelings showed that Jean Armour had not been unwisely or unworthily selected as a helpmate by the great modern printer of nature and truth. During her long widowhood, the same simple unassuming spirit marked the deportment of the deceased. Her high sense of independence, a sense with which, even had she not originally felt it, she must, almost of necessity, have been imbued from her connexion with one to whom independence was a passion rather than a principle, was eminently displayed in the relinquishment of the annuity granted her by Lord Panmure; one of the few gifts on record by which the giver and receiver were ce... wh... the ... eldest, James ... The ... on the ... trates an... mas Wal... try, and ... mains we... called by ...

aided by the result of the very active canvas... has taken place, make quite certain of M... ham's return for Perthshire.

WHIG PROCRASTINATION.

The Representatives of the People ought... turn to their Parliamentary duties after the ... days like giants refreshed. For, not only ar... subjects which demand their attention nume... and momentous, but the time which Ministers h... resolved to allow for their performance with, it is understood, be unusually brief. Should the House of Commons concur in this sche... many measures must be slurred over in... manner, or altogether postpone... Optimists—that portion of the ... placed confidence in the Ministers, ... wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best" of statesmen—firmly believed would be perfected during the present session.

As, from the first, we formed our opinion of the Whig Ministers from their measures instead of their professions, we were not unprepared to find public business in the backward state which it now confessedly is. Parliament assembled in the beginning of February; we have now reached the middle of April; and absolutely not one of the principal measures of the session, or what Ministers promised to make the principal measures of the session, has been laid before it. Observe, we are no advocates for hurried legislation: quite the contrary. The complaint is, not that certain great measures have not been *passed*, but that they have not been entered on. Surely it was not unreasonable to expect, that very soon after the opening of the session, our rulers would have been prepared to explain (for example) their plans for the amendment of the Poor-laws and for Church and Municipal Reform. Subjects of such magnitude must be well considered in order to be well understood. It is not sufficient that Ministers shall be satisfied with their own plans. They are not solely responsible for them. The Members of the Reformed Parliament are bound, in the performance of their duty, to take care that the commonwealth receives no damage. But how is it possible that, with minds distracted by the multiplicity of business forced upon their attention, they can sufficiently consider the scope, intent, and probable consequences of the measures which in the course of a few days they will be called upon to sanction, or bear the odium, which the partisans of the men in office will be eager to throw upon them, of having unreasonably thwarted the patriotic designs of Government?

The real tactics of Ministers are easily seen through. They undertake to bring forward a few leading measures, leaving many others of equal importance and interest to be taken in hand by Independent Members of the House. On one pretence or another—by the absence on this night of the Ministerial Leader, on that by contriving to keep the requisite number of Members from the House—by requests and cajolery—by trickery, in short, of all kinds, the well-meaning but too easy Representatives of independent constituencies are induced or compelled to postpone till a late period of the session the introduction of those measures to which they stand pledged. In the mean time, the Minister's own plans are not forwarded. A good deal of money is voted away, and much time is lost in useless talking. The Easter vacation arrives; and when Parliament reassembles, the Order-book is found crowded with notices, and motion jostles against motion in hopeless confusion. Now is the time for the Ministerial organs to complain of the rage for speech-making and motion making, which infests the National Representatives. Government, Heaven help its innocence! is not allowed time to bring forward the good measures which it has so anxiously prepared. The faults in those measures which do see the light, there is no time to rectify: if they are unworkable, therefore, it is no fault of Government. In this way do Ministers, session after session, take advantage of their own wrong: in this way they contrive to make their want of preparation and inaptitude for business the excuse for hasty and imperfect legislation. This was the case last session: is there likely to be any change for the better during the present? That we may form a correct opinion on this point let us open the Order-book of the House of Commons.

Besides the Orders of the Day... are *thirty-eight*, we find no... *and thirty-six* Noti... which is ...

21. Popular Confederacies.
22. Revision of the system of Taxation. There are several notices on different branches of this subject. The present system of taxation is *aristocratical*—it bears unequally on the middle and poorer classes: and the aim of those who mean to propose the abolition of the Window-duty, the Taxes on Knowledge, and the revision of the Stamp-duties, is to render it *popular*—that is, to apportion its weight fairly among the different classes of the community.
23. Discriminating Duties on East and West India products.
24. Government of India.
25. Public Works in Ireland, for the beneficial employment of labour.
26. County Rates; the abolition of hole and corner country taxation and jobbing.
27. Reduction of the Judges' Salaries.
28. Friendly Societies.
29. Parochial Misgovernment; the election of Overseers and Church-wardens.
30. General Registry of Deeds.

Now, ought not all these questions to be fairly investigated in the House of Commons? Do not they all *press* for discussion and settlement, in the existing circumstances of the country? Even as respects the Repeal of the Union—a question which many would fain get rid of, and most of us look upon as the least practical of the whole—since it will not be allowed to rest in Ireland, whatever we may think of it in this country, the wisest and most politic course is to give it a full, fair, and free discussion, in the only forum where it can be decided or even profitably argued.

Yet we shall hear, we doubt not, numerous complaints of the impediments which the Members who bring these subjects forward throw in the way of public business; for with the exception of the first three or perhaps four on the list, they are all in the hands of Independent Members. Then why did not Ministers themselves take them up? The functions of Government do not all rest upon two or three individuals. There is abundance of force (if numbers and pay constitute force) in every department; and if each Minister attended to his duty the weight would be far from oppressive upon any one. But these men, for the most part, show a stubborn reluctance to do more than they conceive to be absolutely necessary to maintain themselves in office; while at the same time, they will not permit others to perform their work for them. They are an obstruction to improvement—a "party of resistance" to the most reasonable wishes of the public.

One inevitable consequence of the course which they have pursued, is the continued agitation of the subject of further organic changes in the Constitution. The Reform measure has not been allowed fair play *by Ministers*. A large portion of the nation is dissatisfied with it because it does not work well; it does not produce good government. If any disastrous results should arise from the spirit of discontent which is so prevalent not only among the violent and ignorant, but among the thoughtful and cautious part of the community, we may fairly lay them to the charge of our procrastinating half-minded Ministers; who having the means of vastly extended good in their hands, lazily and ignorantly refuse to employ them.—*Spectator, April* 12.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF CORRUPT BOROUGHS, CONDUCT OF EARL GREY.

EARL GREY has distinctly refused to give any support, in his capacity of Minister of the Crown, to the measures now in progress for purifying the Corrupt Boroughs. On Tuesday night, in reply to a question from Lord Durham, who was determined to ascertain the intentions of ministers on the subjected, he is report to have delivered himself as follows:—

He conceived that he was not now called upon to enter into the consideration of these question; and he should merely say, that it appeared to him to be a matter of very grave and serious consideration to that House, whether, in a case which might be considered as coming before it, like the present, in a judicial character, the House would proceed against a body of electors upon evidence taken elsewhere, without hearing them in their own defence.

And again —

He must decline stating, in his capacity of Minister any thing upon the subject, as he did not feel himself called upon to point out to the House any mode of proceeding. But, as an individual member of that House, when the time arrived for discussing the question, he should be prepared to give his opinion; although he must decline doing so, as he had already intimated, as a Minister of the Crown.

Lord DURHAM reminded the Premier, that the Duke of Wellington considered it a part of his duty as Minister to superintend the bill for the disfranchisement of East Retford, after that borough, like Warwick, had been indisputably proved to be corrupt, before a Committee of the House of Commons. And certainly it would not have been unreasonable to expect an equal degree of zeal in the cause of purity of election from Earl Grey. But there is a reason for the Premier's fastidiousness and extreme delicacy of feeling on the subject of the Corrupt Boroughs; he is afraid of making it a Cabinet question! He is no more in love with bribery and the intimidation of voters now, than he was two years ago; but he has no wish to go through another scene of resignation and return to office—or, it might be, of resignation without the return; and therefore, if he can avoid it, will run no risk of a collision with the Conservative Opposition. This policy is somewhat mean spirited; may it not also be short-sighted? Earl Grey and his colleagues are quite sure of national support in carrying through the principle of Reform. This the Conservative party know perfectly well, and it would defeat their game to drive the Ministry to extremities on such questions. They must therefore feel delighfed with the course taken by Ministers, which will enable them to throw out the borough purifying bills with (as they imagine) very little risk. But there are other measures, which *must* be made Cabinet measures. Earl Grey cannot go through the session without incurring some Ministerial responsibility. The Church and Corporation question, and the amendment of the Poor-laws, are of this description. It is not improbable that he may suffer defeat on these. Should that be the case, how can he expect the strenuous support of the nation, when he pusillanimously deserts the popular cause, and virtually plays the game of Lords Warwick and Salisbury, and the venal men of all parties throughout the country?

Earl GREY's conduct in respect to the purification of the corrupt constituencies, must give unwelcome confirmation to the now wide-spreading suspicions, that he has become an obstacle in the way of Reform. The friends of improvement have been exceedingly unwilling to adopt such an opinion of Earl Grey. They have been ready to believe the stories about backstairs influence at Windsor and St. James's Palace—of Royal obstinacy, and inclination to Tory principles. But they are now beginning to discover that they have done their well-meaning King injustice, and that it is the Premier, with the Tory section of the Cabinet, to whom the bitter disappointment of their high hopes and sanguine anticipations must be attributed. The King, to be sure, stickles full royally for his Pension-list—and the motive, though mistaken, may be respected: but it is not so easy to give Earl Grey credit for respectable motives, when he halts, or turns aside, playing into the hands of the enemy.

AIDE-TOI.

The irritation among the numerous classes runs high, as well it may. An administration commits an exceeding folly, when it gives into an iniquity that goes direct to the sensations of the rank and file. There are always men enough for pivots; the difficulty is to get them somebody to fill up the skeleton of their battalion; and this is exactly what the present Ministers have done. It would be an excellent time, for a few well-informed men, in and out of Parliament, to lay a plan for ousting the defaulters when they shall attain the power; on the declared principle of procuring justice to the multitudinous classes, and doing every thing their rivals have treacherously declined. The difficulties about such a plan are much fewer than might at first appear, and the favourable chances much greater. How long it might be in coming to maturity, must rest with Providence; but the acorn can never be planted earlier than now. There is a disposition to assume, there is some superhuman difficulty about taking charge of the watch on deck. *Look at the men that have got through it.* What, for instance, have the actual Ministry to boast of? One individual of more than ordinary powers, if he chose to make use of them. Two or three of good average talents, improved by having held very favourable positions during longish lives. But in all this, there is nothing but what without candle may go to bed. For any real knowledge of the public good or zeal to further it, they have been principally indebted to those they have made their enemies. Any good the Whigs have done, has only been the light of other people shining through a horn lanthern. What is required for the purposes of government at the present moment, is intelligence to see the causes of the people's wants, and honesty to them: It is no nice fence, or dandy waving of the roasting iron; but the simple energy of saying intelligibly to the people at large, "You *are* here; you *ought to be* there; follow *us*. It is true that the people are just now a good deal scattered. *Four* "unclean spirits like frogs" might be enumerated in apocalyptic phrase, as typical of four great dynasties of error who are distracting them north, south, east, and west, from the requisite concentration. But before the acorn has put forth a branch that would hang a dog upon, all these will have been washed away in the great river Euphrates of the public intelligence, and mighty will be the force of the collected stream. And for the aid of men of name, there is not the hopelessness that some might think of. Foreign affairs, too, may give a prosperous turn: this is not the only country where a pretended *juste milieu* has had rope enough to twist about its own neck. The plot is a good plot. *Aide-toi, et le ciel t'aidera.* The seed is planted; let Apollos water, and God give the increase.

More on the subject next week.

IRELAND.

At the Limerick Assizes, on Thursday week, Mr. Robert Cole Maxwell, a gentleman of good family, was sentenced to death, for shooting at his cousin, Mr. Robert Lowe Holmes, with intent to kill him. The two cousins had quarrelled respecting their right to the possession of a farm, which had been forcibly taken possession of alternately by one and the other. On the 31st of July last, Mr. Holmes was in possession of the farm, and the prisoner went with a party to drive him out. He knelt down, took deliberate aim, and fired at his rival; who was wounded, but not mortally. The Judge in passing sentence, animadverted upon the conduct of Maxwell; who, his Lordship said, had been the cause of raising the country into a state very little short of rebellion, and of spilling the blood of one of his ill-fated followers. "But (continued his Lordship) you shall battle no more; your career is run; the law has at last taken hold of you; you shall no longer disgrace or injure this country; you have been found guilty of a most foul deed, and you must suffer the penalty of death for it." (Here a cry was uttered. "Oh! God, who thought it would come to this?") His Lordship then pronounced sentence, directed that the prisoner should be executed on Wednesday the 16th instant. The unfortunate young gentleman heard this awful award with firmness; but on reaching the middle of the dock, he became quite faint, and required the support of the gaoler's assistants.

At the late Galway Assizes, an action was brought by Mr. James O'Doherty, merchant of Galway, against Ensign Barrow, of the 30th Regiment of Foot, for seducing his daughter, a girl of sixteen. The following account of the proceedings, which occupied two days, and excited great interest, is taken from the Irish correspondence of the *Courier*.

"Mr. West stated the facts of the case, as they were subsequently detailed in the evidence of the principal witness, Miss Celia O'Doherty, a young lady of about sixteen years of age, rather fashionably attired, and possessing considerable personal attractions. She stated that she was the third daughter of the plaintiff, a shopkeeper in the town of Galway. About six months ago, the 30th Regiment of Foot arrived in that town; and some time after, the defendant, who is an ensign in that regiment, and the son of Colonel Barrow, after several attempts to become acquainted with her, at length sent her message, requesting an interview at her father's door on the evening of the 19th of November last. She was returning from a walk with her mother, and immediately after the latter had entered the house, the defendant came up, expressed his anxiety to have the pleasure of her acquaintance, and attempted to kiss her. She then shut the door in his face; but held a communication with him on the next and following evenings from the drawing-room window of her father's house, which was opposite the Barracks. [The *Globe* report says, her father discovered their acquaintance, and punished her by cutting off her hair, and *whipping* her.] The defendant made several promises of marriage; and on the night of the 12th of January, at the hour of twelve, he persuaded her to elope with him from the drawing-room window, assuring her that he had a chaise at hand for the purpose of conveying them on their way to Gretna Green. The defendant then pretended that he could not find the chaise, and requested her to accompany him to the barrack-room, in order to find his servant, and dispatch him for the chaise. On her arrival in the defendant's barrack-room, he renewed his promises of marriage; and he accomplished his purpose. He then induced her to leave the barrack with him, and insisted on her returning to her father's house; on their way to which, they were met by her married sister, who, with other members of the family, had gone in pursuit of her. Defendant, on seeing them, immediately ran away to his barrack.

"Such is the substance of the statement of the principal witness. But the case was rendered peculiarly remarkable by the nature of the defence, as it was disclosed in her cross-examination, which lasted five hours. The defendant's counsel relied on several alleged instances of encouragement given to the defendant, and to other officers of the regiment; a denial altogether of having given promises of marriage; her frequent communication with him from the drawing-room windows at the hour of ten o'clock in winter; her carrying with her no other article of dress but her bonnet on the night of her elopement, although believing that she was proceeding to Gretna Green; and lastly, *that no criminal intercourse had actually taken place*, inasmuch as, upon the witness demanding a promise of marriage in the barrack-room, and making resistance the defendant as his counsel intimated conducted her out of the barrac; and was about to restore her to her father's house, when he encountered her sister, as detailed in the direct examination.

"There were no witnesses produced for the defendant; and the Jury having retired for two hours, intimated that they could not agree. Soon after, both parties consented to withdraw a juror. Mr. Lambert, the late Representative for the county of Galway, was foreman of the Jury."—*Spectator, April* 12.

PERTHSHIRE ELECTION.

By what we may call "letters from the mountains" we learn, that the canvass in Perthshire is proceeding as favourably for Mr. Graham as the friends of liberal principles or a reformed Government could anticipate or desire. The organization of Lord Ormelie's committees and agencies, which at the last election brought such bodies of Highland and Lowland voters to the poll, as to dismay the Tory faction, and to scare them from a second day's trial, still remains, and will be employed as zealously for the present candidate as for his predecessor. Wherever Mr. Graham's friends and canvassers have appeared, they have been welcomed with the same favour or enthusiasm as those of the late noble member for the county.

At the same time it is evident that Mr. Graham appears among the freeholders of Perthshire in his real character of friend of the existing Government—that he fights under no disguise of ultra-liberalism—that he affects no reputation for independence or party connexions—and that he consequently cannot expect the suffrages of those who are hostile to the present administration. Though his known principles, his talents, his fortune, and his exertions in the cause of reform, might have entitled him to the support of the new constituency which reform has created in the county, he has not been afraid to hazard his success by adding the title of public servant to his other claims, and has not shrunk from wearing the badge of a candidate for a county over the costume of a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury. In this there is both boldness and honesty, nor can his cause be disparaged by his being called a placeman in a Government, the principles of which he has zealously supported without the prospect of office or emolument. If the Tories, after they hear of his recent appointment, intend to declaim against him as a placeman, they ought to recollect in what character their pesent idol Sir George Murray appeared when he solicited their suffrages in letters from the Colonial-office.

On the other hand, his antagonist, Sir George, appears to us in his address less straightforward, manly, and explicit, than his high character would have led us to expect. Without remembering his recent opposition to reform, or his present party connexions, the unwary freeholder of Perthshire might almost take him for a Liberal. How he has arranged his new professions with his old friends, we are at a loss to conjecture, but the reform constituency of that enlightened county cannot be deceived by either the one or the other. Sir George is a man of a cultivated understanding and a liberal spirit, and therefore alive to the progress of the age; but the factions who are endeavouring to make him their instrument on the present occasion, are as much opposed to the principles of popular government and of improvement in our national institutions, as in the most despotic and corrupt days of the Dundas reign. With this fact we believe that the people of Perthshire are too well acquainted to trust the Janus-faced monstrosity of professed liberalism in the candidate, with rank Torysm in chief supporters.—*Times, April* 12.

RIOTS AT BRUSSELS.—PILLAGE OF THE ORANGEISTS.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 8.

Before offering any details of the late important events, it is expedient to explain the causes that led to them They may be summed up in a few words. For a length of time the Orangeist Journals and leading men of that party, emboldened by the apparent indifference and weakness of the Government, have carried their attacks and provocations to extreme lengths. They have launched forth the most inveterate and insulting diatribes against the King, the Government, and all those attached to one or the other. They have spared no efforts to sow discontent amongst the lower orders, to promote dissension amongst those of a higher class, and to throw contumely and odium on all those devoted to national independence. During the recent illness of the Prince Royal, they not only expressed their indecent joy at the affliction of the royal patient, but openly proclaimed their hopes of a fatal termination. Clinging with visionary tenacity to the chimera of restoration, they have leagued themselves with the Republicans, in order to promote internal commotion and external war, and have tampered—*ineffectually tampered*—with the troops on the frontier. The republican intrigues at Paris—the concentration of the Dutch troops in North Brabant—and the events of Luxembourg—augmented their boldness, which had received an additional stimulus from their finding themselves the objects of marked predilection on the part of a portion of the Diplomatic Corps—a predilection most natural, as regarded the rank and amiable qualities of the parties as private individuals, but, unquestionably impolitic as concerned their opinions and political position.

All this, however, might have passed unheeded, had not a recent occurrence, *regretted and condemned* even by the sincerest friends of the Belgic Government, given occasion for a further display of party feeling, and thence led to the fatal catastrophe. The Committee of Sequestration, not having received any funds from Holland, and having already disposed of certain property belonging to the Prince of Orange, resolved to sell the horses at Terveuren, on the ground that the law ordains that all sequestered property shall defray its own outgoings. Upon this announcement the influential Orangeists proposed to enter into a subscription to repurchase some of the most valuable horses, and to restore them to his Royal Highness—a generous and laudable act, as a mere question of individual attachment, and of no import to the country, so long as it was unconnected with general political circumstances, and not intended as a vehicle for the expression of factious sentiments. The Orangeists, however, had the imprudence, not only to attempt to give an air of nationality to the act of a coterie, by inducing tradesmen and even servants to participate in their subscription, but to authorise the publication of their names, accompanied by remarks insulting to the patriots, and tending directly to promote civil war.

The concurrent exasperation and fermentation of the patriots and lower orders became intense. A few of the most ardent of the former met together. An address to the Belgic people was published, couched in the most exciting and terrible language, calling on the populace to rise and hurl down vengeance on the heads of the subscribers, who were denounced as traitors to the nation. Thousands of copies were quickly distributed and fearfully responded to. The plan of action was organised with minute exactness. The property of the persons designated, and none others, was devoted to destruction. So punctilious were they, that at the lodgings of Baron Overschie the proprietor of the house was called on to point out and secure his own property—the rest was annihilated.

The act of demolition was rapid almost as thought. Bands of depredators, preceded by banners, and provided with sledge hammers and crowbars, rushed to the doomed mansions, burst open the doors, battered, tore, and sacked every article within, or, smashing the furniture to a thousand atoms, hurled it into the streets, where the fragments were further mutilated by the crowd beneath. So prompt and active were the rioters, that half an hour sufficed to reduce the most nobly furnished house to a mere skeleton. The military, too few in number to act effectually, had no orders to interfere; they stood by and looked as if they were there for the mere security of the plunderers. It was a sorrowful spectacle.

Never did men pay more dearly than the Orange its for the sterile honour of seeing their names in print. Of the splendid mansions of the Duke d'Ursel, Prince de Ligne, Marquis de Trezegnies, Counts Bethune, d'Oultremont, and Marnex, the Barons Vinek and Overschie, the office of the *Lynx*, and six other houses belonging to wealthy tradesmen, in all fifteen, scarcely a vestige remains save the bare walls. Pictures, books, papers, furniture, clocks, mirrors, carriages, every article not previously removed, was demolished. Ruin and devastation could not be more complete or more rapid.

It was evident that the great mass of civic guards felt no sympathy for the destined victims, and would not interfere. A more striking proof of the inutility of these forces for the maintenance of order cannot be adduced. Upwards of ten thousand of these armed citizens are enrolled, and might have been assembled at their respective alarm posts in less than half an hour. Not a man moved, nor was any effort apparently made to convoke them.

The general terror which these odious proceedings might have inspired, was diminished by a knowledge that the object was *definite*; that it was a terrible demonstration of popular vengeance directed against certain individuals, whose names

21. Popular Confederacies.
22. Revision of the system of Taxation. There are several notices on different branches of this subject. The present system of taxation is *aristocratical*—it bears unequally on the middle and poorer classes: and the aim of those who mean to propose the abolition of the Window-duty, the Taxes on Knowledge, and the revision of the Stamp-duties, is to render it *popular*—that is, to apportion its weight fairly among the different classes of the community.
23. Discriminating Duties on East and West India products.
24. Government of India.
25. Public Works in Ireland, for the beneficial employment of labour.
26. County Rates; the abolition of hole and corner country taxation and jobbing.
27. Reduction of the Judges' Salaries.
28. Friendly Societies.
29. Parochial Misgovernment; the election of Overseers and Church-wardens.
30. General Registry of Deeds.

Now, ought not all these questions to be fairly investigated in the House of Commons? Do not they all *press* for discussion and settlement, in the existing circumstances of the country? Even as respects the Repeal of the Union—a question which many would fain get rid of, and most of us look upon as the least practical of the whole—since it will not be allowed to rest in Ireland, whatever we may think of it in this country, the wisest and most politic course is to give it a full, fair, and free discussion, in the only forum where it can be decided or even profitably argued.

Yet we shall hear, we doubt not, numerous complaints of the impediments which the Members who bring these subjects forward throw in the way of public business; for with the exception of the first three, or perhaps four on the list, they are all in the hands of Independent Members. Then why did not Ministers themselves take them up? The functions of Government do not all rest upon two or three individuals. There is abundance of force (if numbers and pay constitute force) in every department; and if each Minister attended to his duty the weight would be far from oppressive upon any one. But these men, for the most part, show a stubborn reluctance to do more than they conceive to be absolutely necessary to maintain themselves in office; while at the same time, they will not permit others to perform their work for them. They are an obstruction to improvement—a "party of resistance" to the most reasonable wishes of the public.

One inevitable consequence of the course which they have pursued, is the continued agitation of the subject of further organic changes in the Constitution. The Reform measure has not been allowed fair play *by Ministers*. A large portion of the nation is dissatisfied with it because it does not work well; it does not produce good government. If any disastrous results should arise from the spirit of discontent which is so prevalent not only among the violent and ignorant, but among the thoughtful and cautious part of the community, we may fairly lay them to the charge of our procrastinating half-minded Ministers; who having the means of vastly extended good in their hands, lazily and ignorantly refuse to employ them.—*Spectator, April* 12.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF CORRUPT BOROUGHS, CONDUCT OF EARL GREY.

EARL GREY has distinctly refused to give any support, in his capacity of Minister of the Crown, to the measures now in progress for purifying the Corrupt Boroughs. On Tuesday night, in reply to a question from Lord Durham, who was determined to ascertain the intentions of ministers on the subjected, he is report to have delivered himself as follows:—

He conceived that he was not now called upon to enter into the consideration of these question; and he should merely say, that it appeared to him to be a matter of very grave and serious consideration to that House, whether, in a case which might be considered as coming before it, like the present, in a judicial character, the House would proceed against a body of electors upon evidence taken elsewhere, without hearing them in their own defence.

And again—

He must decline stating, in his capacity of Minister any thing upon the subject, as he did not feel himself called upon to point out to the House any mode of proceeding. But, as an individual member of that House, when the time arrived for discussing the question, he should be prepared to give his opinion; although he must decline doing so, as he had already intimated, as a Minister of the Crown.

Lord DURHAM reminded the Premier, that the Duke of Wellington considered it a part of his duty as Minister to superintend the bill for the disfranchisement of East Retford, after that borough, like Warwick, had been indisputably proved to be corrupt, before a Committee of the House of Commons. And certainly it would not have been unreasonable to expect an equal degree of zeal in the cause of purity of election from Earl Grey. But there is a reason for the Premier's fastidiousness and extreme delicacy of feeling on the subject of the Corrupt Boroughs; he is afraid of making it a Cabinet question! He is no more in love with bribery and the intimidation of voters now, than he was two years ago; but he has no wish to go through another scene of resignation and return to office—or, it might be, of resignation without the return; and therefore, if he can avoid it, will run no risk of a collision with the Conservative Opposition. This policy is somewhat mean spirited; may it not also be short-sighted? Earl Grey and his colleagues are quite sure of national support in carrying through the principle of Reform. This the Conservative party know perfectly well, and it would defeat their game to drive the Ministry to extremities on such questions. They must therefore feel delighfed with the course taken by Ministers, which will enable them to throw out the borough purifying bills with (as they imagine) very little risk. But there are other measures, which *must* be made Cabinet measures. Earl Grey cannot go through the session without incurring some Ministerial responsibility. The Church and Corporation question, and the amendment of the Poor-laws, are of this description. It is not improbable that he may suffer defeat on these. Should that be the case, how can he expect the strenuous support of the nation, when he pusillanimously deserts the popular cause, and virtually plays the game of Lords Warwick and Salisbury, and the venal men of all parties throughout the country?

Earl GREY's conduct in respect to the purification of the corrupt constituencies, must give unwelcome confirmation to the now wide-spreading suspicions, that he has become an obstacle in the way of Reform. The friends of improvement have been exceedingly unwilling to adopt such an opinion of Earl Grey. They have been ready to believe the stories about backstairs influence at Windsor and St. James's Palace—of Royal obstinacy, and inclination to Tory principles. But they are now beginning to discover that they have done their well-meaning King injustice, and that it is the Premier, with the Tory section of the Cabinet, to whom the bitter disappointment of their high hopes and sanguine anticipations must be attributed. The King, to be sure, stickles full royally for his Pension-list—and the motive, though mistaken, may be respected: but it is not so easy to give Earl Grey credit for respectable motives, when he halts, or turns aside, playing into the hands of the enemy.

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PERTHSHIRE ELECTION.

By what we may call "letters from the mountains" we learn, that the canvass in Perthshire is proceeding as favourably for Mr. Graham as the friends of liberal principles or a reformed Government could anticipate or desire. The organization of Lord Ormelie's committees and agencies, which at the last election brought such bodies of Highland and Lowland voters to the poll, as to dismay the Tory faction, and to scare them from a second day's trial, still remains, and will be employed as zealously for the present candidate as for his predecessor. Wherever Mr. Graham's friends and canvassers have appeared, they have been welcomed with the same favour or enthusiasm as those of the late noble member for the county.

At the same time it is evident that Mr. Graham appears among the freeholders of Perthshire in his real character of friend of the existing Government—that he fights under no disguise of ultra-liberalism—that he affects no reputation for independence or party connexions—and that he consequently cannot expect the suffrages of those who are hostile to the present administration. Though his known principles, his talents, his fortune, and his exertions in the cause of reform, might have entitled him to the support of the new constituency which reform has created in the county, he has not been afraid to hazard his success by adding the title of public servant to his other claims, and has not shrunk from wearing the badge of a candidate for a county over the costume of a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury. In this there is both boldness and honesty, nor can his cause be disparaged by his being called a placeman in a Government, the principles of which he has zealously supported without the prospect of office or emolument. If the Tories, after they hear of his recent appointment, intend to declaim against him as a placeman, they ought to recollect in what character their pesent idol Sir George Murray appeared when he solicited their suffrages in letters from the Colonial-office.

On the other hand, his antagonist, Sir George, appears to us in his address less straightforward, manly, and explicit, than his high character would have led us to expect. Without remembering his recent opposition to reform, or his present party connexions, the unwary freeholder of Perthshire might almost take him for a Liberal. How he has arranged his new professions with his old friends, we are at a loss to conjecture, but the reform constituency of that enlightened county cannot be deceived by either the one or the other. Sir George is a man of a cultivated understanding and a liberal spirit, and therefore alive to the progress of the age; but the factions who are endeavouring to make him their instrument on the present occasion, are as much opposed to the principles of popular government and of improvement in our national institutions, as in the most despotic and corrupt days of the Dundas reign. With this fact we believe that the people of Perthshire are too well acquainted to trust the Janus-faced monstrosity of professed liberalism in the candidate, with rank Torysm in chief supporters.—*Times, April* 12.

RIOTS AT BRUSSELS.—PILLAGE OF THE ORANGEISTS.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 8.

Before offering any details of the late important events, it is expedient to explain the causes that led to them. They may be summed up in a few words. For a length of time the Orangeist Journals and leading men of that party, emboldened by the apparent indifference and weakness of the Government, have carried their attacks and provocations to extreme lengths. They have launched forth the most inveterate and insulting diatribes against the King, the Government, and all those attached to one or the other. They have spared no efforts to sow discontent amongst the lower orders, to promote dissension amongst those of a higher class, and to throw contumely and odium on all those devoted to national independence. During the recent illness of the Prince Royal, they not only expressed their indecent joy at the affliction of the royal patient, but openly proclaimed their hopes of a fatal termination. Clinging with visionary tenacity to the chimera of restoration, they have leagued themselves with the Republicans, in order to promote internal commotion and external war, and have tampered—*ineffectually tampered*—with the troops on the frontier. The republican intrigues at Paris—the concentration of the Dutch troops in North Brabant—and the events of Luxembourg—augmented their boldness, which had received an additional stimulus from their finding themselves the objects of marked predilection on the part of a portion of the Diplomatic Corps—a predilection most natural, as regarded the rank and amiable qualities of the parties as private individuals, but, unquestionably impolitic as concerned their opinions and political position.

All this, however, might have passed unheeded, had not a recent occurrence, *regretted and condemned* even by the sincerest friends of the Belgic Government, given occasion for a further display of party feeling, and thence led to the fatal catastrophe. The Committee of Sequestration, not having received any funds from Holland, and having already disposed of certain property belonging to the Prince of Orange, resolved to sell the horses at Terveuren, on the ground that the law ordains that all sequestered property shall defray its own outgoings. Upon this announcement the influential Orangeists proposed to enter into a subscription to repurchase some of the most valuable horses, and to restore them to his Royal Highness—a generous and laudable act, as a mere question of individual attachment, and of no import to the country, so long as it was unconnected with general political circumstances, and not intended as a vehicle for the expression of factious sentiments. The Orangeists, however, had the imprudence, not only to attempt to give an air of nationality to the act of a coterie, by inducing tradesmen and even servants to participate in their subscription, but to authorise the publication of their names, accompanied by remarks insulting to the patriots, and tending directly to promote civil war.

The concurrent exasperation and fermentation of the patriots and lower orders became intense. A few of the most ardent of the former met together. An address to the Belgic people was published, couched in the most exciting and terrible language, calling on the populace to rise and hurl down vengeance on the heads of the subscribers, who were denounced as traitors to the nation. Thousands of copies were quickly distributed and fearfully responded to. The plan of action was organised with minute exactness. The property of the persons designated, and none others, was devoted to destruction. So punctilious were they, that at the lodgings of Baron Overschie the proprietor of the house was called on to point out and secure his own property—the rest was annihilated.

The act of demolition was rapid almost as thought. Bands of depredators, preceded by banners, and provided with sledge hammers and crowbars, rushed to the doomed mansions, burst open the doors, battered, tore, and sacked every article within, or, smashing the furniture to a thousand atoms, hurled it into the streets, where the fragments were further mutilated by the crowd beneath. So prompt and active were the rioters, that half an hour sufficed to reduce the most nobly furnished house to a mere skeleton. The military, too few in number to act effectually, had no orders to interfere; they stood by and looked as if they were there for the mere security of the plunderers. It was a sorrowful spectacle.

Never did men pay more dearly than the Orange its for the sterile honour of seeing their names in print. Of the splendid mansions of the Duke d'Ursel, Prince de Ligne, Marquis de Trezegnies, Counts Bethune, d'Oultremont, and Marnex, the Barons Vinek and Overschie, the office of the *Lynx*, and six other houses belonging to wealthy tradesmen, in all fifteen, scarcely a vestige remains save the bare walls. Pictures, books, papers, furniture, clocks, mirrors, carriages, every article not previously removed, was demolished. Ruin and devastation could not be more complete or more rapid.

It was evident that the great mass of civic guards felt no sympathy for the destined victims, and would not interfere. A more striking proof of the inutility of these forces for the maintenance of order cannot be adduced. Upwards of ten thousand of these armed citizens are enrolled, and might have been assembled at their respective alarm posts in less than half an hour. Not a man moved, nor was any effort apparently made to convoke them.

The general terror which these odious proceedings might have inspired, was diminished by a knowledge that the object was *definite*; that it was a terrible demonstration of popular vengeance directed against certain individuals, whose names

were publicly denounced, who were forewarned of their danger, and who, by an inconceivable act of imprudence, had brought this evil on themselves. There was not the slightest cause of apprehension for any one else.

The distress and emotion of the King, as soon as he was informed of these proceedings, was intense. He instantly threw himself on his horse, and, accompanied by three or four officers, rode amongst the rioters, hoping to appease them by his presence. Prayers and supplications were all his Majesty could employ. The mob replied to his exhortations with vociferous yells of "Live the King!" "Down with the Orangeist!" and continued the work of devastation. The Monarch and his suite were constrained to remain spectators of the disgusting scene, or to proceed elsewhere to interfere by similar means, and with a similar want of success.

All that remains to be said is, that on the arrival of reinforcements vigorous measures were adopted and tranquillity was immediately restored. From six o'clock on Sunday evening until the present moment, the most complete order has prevailed. The fury of the populace has had its vent. The authorities are now in force. The city is filled with troops, and even were this not the case, there is not the slightest fear of a recurrence.

This dreadful occurrence is an additional reason for the Great Powers to bring the Batavo-Belgic question to an immediate issue. So long as the matter remains unsettled, so long will there be conspiracies, plots, and commotions. Is the tranquillity of a whole nation, and perhaps the repose of other State, to remain perpetually at the mercy of the Agnates of the House of Nassau? Let Prussia come forward at once; it is her duty as well as her interest to maintain repose in Belgium; or let her look to her Rhenish Provinces.—*Courier, April* 10.

BRUSSELS.

The hatred of the Belgian population to the Orange dynasty and its partisans, broke out in a violent tumult at Brussels on Sunday last. The sufferers had given provocation to the mob, by an ostentations display of attachment to the Prince of Orange. The circumstances were these. When the Prince fled from Brussels in 1830, he left behind four horses, which the present Government lately ordered to be sold. They were purchased for the Prince by some of his friends, and sent to the Hague. A subscription was then opened, in order to indemnify the purchaser, among the supporters of the dethroned family. Every true Orangeman was invited to subscribe; at length 370*l.* was raised, out of the sum required, which amounted to between 500*l.* and 600*l.* The subscriptions, varying in amount from 20*l.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*, were published with the names of the contributors in an Orange journal, the *Lynx*. All this irritated the multitude beyond measure. Some inflammatory handbills were posted about the city; and on Sunday morning, the houses of the principal subscribers were entered by an infuriated mob, and completely gutted. The most costly furniture was utterly demolished; but the few who attempted to steal or appropriate any part of it met with instant chastisement at the hands of the rioters themselves; whose aim was not plunder, but the gratification of political hatred. The municipal authorities and the civic guard refused to move one step to preserve the property of the odious Orangemen. No effort was made by the garrison to prevent the destruction of property, though acts of personal violence and thieving were not permitted. Sir Robert Adair, the Britsh Ambassador, beheld the demolition of the Prince de Ligne's residence from his own, which is opposite to it; and then went to the Minister of War's office, where a Council was sitting, and said that he should consider the Government responsible for the safety of British property. Positive orders were at length given by this Council to put a stop to the riots as soon as possible, without firing on the people; which, considering the weakness of the garrison, would have been little short of madness. The tumult continued till late on Sunday night. Sixteen houses were devastated, but their owners walked about the streets next day in safety. Considerable reinforcements of troops arrived in the course of Sunday night, and occupied the principal Squares. The rioters seemed, however, to have been quite satisfied with their performances, and made no attempt to renew them. During the day, there were repeated expressions of attachment to King Leopold on the part of the most active of the insurgents. The blame of having permitted the devastation to proceed so far, rests principally upon M. Rouppe, the Chief Magistrate of the city. Leopold appears not to have had the power of quelling the tumult, of which he was necessarily an almost passive spectator the greater part of the day. The carriage-manufactory of Mr. Jones, an Englishman, the printing-office of the *Lynx*, an Orange club-house, and an inn, were among the buildings attacked; the remainder were private residences of Flemish noblemen and gentry. Tranquillity is now entirely restored; and preparations are making to try some parties accused of pillaging; of whom, it is said, about a hundred are in custody.—*Spectator April* 12.

LETTER FROM PARIS, BY O. P. Q.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

"In a word, we deem the O. P. Q. school decidedly on the decline."—*English Globe*, 1st April.

"Polignan a tué Charles X. Persil enterrera Louis Philip."—*Tribune*, of 8th April.

"Sire, l'ingratitude a sa fatalite et ses terribles expiations."—*Cardinal Richelieu to Louis the Thirteenth.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

Paris, 9th April 1834.

SIR.—On the *first* of April (mark that), "April Fool Day," when the April fool, or "Poissons d'Avril," are as plentiful in Paris as in London, the *English Globe*, the *Whig Globe*, the *Optimist Globe*, set about doing its very best; and, in order to convince the world that no one could beat it on the day of all the fools, viz. the fist of April, it wrote the following sentence—"In a word, we deem the O. P. Q. school decidedly on the decline!" Now do not imagine for a moment that the *Globe*, or rather the writer of that article, really thought so. The editors of the *Globe* are not such ignorant men as they profess to be; not such stupid politicians as they affect to be; not such dull, heavy stone blind writers as they claim the demerit of being: but they like a good joke—not a smile or a sneer but a regular vulgar broad grin, on the 1st of April; and are not as morose and dissatisfied as Doctor Johnson, who when told by a saucy, lying rogue in Cheapside, on the 1st of April, that his shoe-string was untied when it was not, grumbled out, "I see nothing in it." No, no! the *Globe* is merry at intervals; facetious at sundry moments; is an observer of time and seasons; is heavy on Christmas Day, pious on Good Friday, full of corn and wine in harvest-time, and given to facetiousness on the 1st of April. So, in one of its merry fits—not after a cold dinner at Bellamy's but after a warm dinner and champaign—the sapient, aye and the witty scribe, too, wrote, "In a word, we deem the O. P. Q. school decidedly on the decline." The "we deem" is somewhat ponderous, I confess, for a First of April joke; but we must make allowances for the metaphysical tastes and profound habits of sleeping and studying prosecuted with so much success by the *Globe*. Louis Philip will never set up, like Goldsmith, for a rope-dancer. Perhaps the *Globe* will allow O. P. Q. to return the compliment of its joke, with a little anecdote, which the learned "We" have, more than probably heard once before; though as it is appropriate it will bear repetition. Once upon a time, there was a certain King called Philip the Second, and he had a certain Minister called Cardinal Spinosa. The Cardinal got ill, very ill, and at last lay motionless on his couch. His attendants rushed to the place of the King, and informed him that the poor Cardinal was dead! "It is a pity," said Philip, "he was a man of great merit; but I desire that he may be embalmed!" The Royal orders were soon about to be put in execution; and the embalmers approached the supposed corpse of the Cardinal. "Softly, softly," cried Spinosa, "I am not dead my cavaliers! you must unbalm me another time!" My dear friends of the *Globe* let me adopt your language, and combine it with that of Spinosa. "We deem the *Globe* is decidedly jocking; for the O. P. Q. school is not only not dead, nor ready to be embalmed, nor sick or on the decline, but more rampant, more in spirits, more sure of a futurity of success and amelioration, than ever; and therefore do not embalm us, we pray you till next April Fool Day.

But what have we got here? A new French Ministry! The Lord have mercy on us! for neither the *Globe*, nor M. Persil will. And, I suppose, when this said *Globe* heard of the nomination of the O. P. Q. school hater and destroyer, M. Persil, being named Minister of Justice in France, the editors rubbed their hands and exclaimed, "Did we not say so? To be sure we did! We said the O. P. Q. school was on the decline!" Yes, indeed, it is on the decline, at the Palace, at the Court, at the Councils of the Ministers, in the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, and in the tribunals of the Correctional Police. But it is *not* on the decline in the Army, the Navy, the Colleges and Schools, the Press, among the National Guards, among the niddling and lower ranks of society, among literary and scientific men, among students and professors, or, f in one word, amongst 32¾ millions out of 33 millions o' French people! We have a "new French Ministry,', certainly, as opposed to the ameliorating, the civilizing the free, the constitutional, and the popular principles of the O. P. Q. school, as even the ingenuity of the *Globe* could have inflicted on us: but if the *Globe* is not as stone deaf as it is apparently stone blind, it cannot fail to hear and see, that all France is disgusted with, and in arms against, this new and insolent combination; and that the *Tribune* is not far from right when it says, "Polignac killed Charles the Tenth. Persil will bury Louis Philip."

The Revolution of 1830 has been sadly mistaken, betrayed, and insulted, from the beginning; but the last insult it has received is more galling and more provoking than all which have preceded it. Persil, Minister of Justice! There is not a single Liberal in France who would not prefer Peyronnet or Berryer. Persil, Minister of Justice! He who has denounced the juries of France, because they have refused to crowd the prisons with journalists and public writers,—he who has proposed to deny to the jurymen the right of discussing their verdict one with the other, and has demanded that each juryman should write his verdict on a piece of paper, and depose it in an urn to be opened by the judges presiding. Persil, Minister of Justice! He who has attacked the *Tribune* with ninety prosecutions; who, as Procureur du Roi, has instituted more processes against the Press in two years than have been in two centuries begun in Great Britain and France together; he who has counselled the Crown to grant no amnesty, to send political offenders to Mont St. Michel, to demand a law for putting down all asspciations of all sorts in France, and who to-day is to require the Chamber of Peers to allow as little as possible the intervention of the jury; and finally, he who has said that either the Press must conquer the Crown, or the Crown must conquer the Press, for that both cannot exist. This is the man who is to represent "Justice;" whose eyes are to be blind, whose scales are to be even, and who is to administer the laws without partiality and without violence. Oh yes, the *Globe* is right, if this be what it means by the O. P. Q school being on the decline. But let the *Globe* beware. The day will come when it will have to pen, aye, and will pen too, such a paragraph as the following—"The events in France do not surprise us. It was not to be expected that a high-minded people like the French would submit for any length of time to be governed by such men as Persil and Thiers; and much as we deplore any great convulsions on the Continent, yet we hope that other government, and other monarchs will profit from such examples; for, as Cardinal Richelieu said to Louis the Thirteenth, 'Sire, ingratitude has its fatality, and it is sure to be required to make a terrible expiation.'"

The nomination of M. Persil as Minister of Justice. is an insult to the French natisn; an iusult to the Revolutions both of 1789 and 1830; and a *coup d'état* which will be sure to bring with it very sad though very instructive consequences.

It is a fact—and a fact which I defy the *Globe* or its correspondents to deny—that not one single journal in all France (though more than eight hundred are published), not one in Paris, nor one in the Dep rtments, not one either political literary, or miscellaneous—except those paid so much per month (as per accounts) by the Minister of the Interior, Prefect of Police, or Governor of the Civil List, for lying and for writing Ministerially—I say, not one single paper or periodical has applauded the nomination of M. Persil; and yet Persil is the Minister of April 1834. Some which are of the Juste Milieu have certainly preserved the most rigid silence. This admit; but their silence is blame: for when a juste Milieu journal does not applaud every measure of the Government, it is because its subscribers have decided in most energetic opinions and feelings on the nomination or question under discussion. And let it not be supposed that the journals speak not public opinion. They do speak public opinion. And therefore it is that the *Constitutionnel*, which is tame and flate and tramming, and which does *not* belong to the "O. P. Q. school" (as the *Globe* styles patriotic feeling in France), has not more than half of its subscribers; and why the *Debats*, since it has become more Doctrinaire, has lost more than one third of its Departmental subscribers; and why the *National of* 1834 has very much augmented its readers both here and in the provinces; and why the *Tribune*, which at one time could not pay its expenses, because the people hoped that the Government would march with the Revolution notwithstanding the contrary predictions of that journal, has now more than three times the number of subscribers, and is even saving money; because the people see that the *Tribune* anticipated rightly, and that the Revolution is in danger of being sold or sacrificed to the Holy Alliance, by such men as Thiers and Persil. Yes, the journals do speak public opinion; and that is the reason why, in almest every Department, the Opposition and even Republican journals have by far the most subscribers, and why the new journals started since 1830 in the Provinces, and which prosper, are either Republican or Carlist, but never Juste Milieu or Doctrinaire prints; and why the *Journal de Paris* and *Buletin du Soir* though *the* Government papers, have not five hundred subscribers in the whole of France, including Paris; and why those prints must be given up, but for the monthly sum paid to their agent or proprietor, Leon Pillet, by the French Government. These are facts, and facts which I defy the *Globe* to deny; and yet it tells its readers that the Liberal and Patriotic party is declining. No, no! it is not declining. Quite the contrary; and the late Ministerial changes have tended most materially to aid the cause of the Revolution of July, and the advancement of the great principle of civil and religious liberty all the world over.

And do, I beseech you, just look at our present Ministry for a few minutes. Not *one man* who made the Revolution, who brought it about, was headed or was looked up to by the people in 1830, in the days of their triumph and confidence—not one—no, not even Lafitte or Lafayette—not one is now connected directly or indirectly with the march of the Government. But those who made the Throne, raised it, christened it, and sought to render it popular, are now discarded. The *Tribune* says, when contemplating this, "Polignac a tué Charles X. Persil enterrera Louis Philip." And Cardinal Richelieu said to Louis the Thirteenth, "*Sire, l'ingratitude a sa fatalité et ses terribles expiations.*"

At the head of our Ministers and our Army is Soult who carried candles in his hands (I saw him), in the Jesuit processions through the streets of Paris in the reign of Charles the Tenth, and who flattered the then dynasty, predicting for it an eternity of duration and of happiness.

SECOND IN COMMAND is THIERS; who, when pennyless and patronless, was Republican, Patriotic, and popular, but who "forsook his master" and "sold his birthright for a mess of pottage."

THIRD IN COMMAND is DE RIGNY; whose chief merit is that of being a sailor,—as ignorant as a Hottentot of all but the sea; who has been brought up (ever since accused of an offence approaching to breaking open boxes on board a ship) by his uncle Baron De Louis, who served with equal devotion the Restoration and the Revolution, as Minister of Finance; and who (De Rigny) is yet charged to conduct the Foreign Affairs of France, and to cope with Pozzo, with De Werther, with D'Appony, and now with the President Jackson. This is our Minister of Foreign Affairs! He is also our Minister of Marine and Colonies! Poor Colonies! We may know beforehand the fate of Algiers under such a commandant. "The highest bidder shall be the purchaser."

FOURTH, we have our Minister of Justice, Persil! His name is sufficient But he is also Minister of Religion! Indeed he is. You will find it very difficult to credit my assertions and if my letter were dated the 1st of April, you would imagine I am imitating the *Globe*. But no; the infuriated, the violent, the swearing, the exasperated, the almost intoxicated M. Persil, this man is Minister of Religion! "Charity suffereth long and is kind, vaunteth not itself, is not easily provoked," and so on. But M. Persil has never studied either Christianity or human nature. No wonder that the priests gain daily an influence over the minds of the people in the provinces, when such men as Persil, enemies to the Revolution of 1830, are Ministers of Justice and Religion!

M. GUIZOT figures as Minister of Public Instruction This Doctrinaire—ex-editor of the *Moniteur* for Louis the Eighteenth, when that Prince was, in 1815, sent off from Paris to Gand—has raised the cry of dissatisfaction in the *Journal des Debats*, because he is not also Minister of Religion! There is not one young man in all France who adopts the principle or system of M. Guizot—not one; and yet he is at the head of Public Instruction!

M. HUMANN is Minister of Finance for the hour. His antecedents are less unfavourable; but he is a personal enemy of Soult, threatens daily to expose his profligacy and corruption, and is resolved on leaving their Cabinet at the end of the session.

M. DUCHATEL is Minister of Commerce, Bowring says that he has enlarged views, and that the English Government will have no difficulty in obtaining from him better commercial laws and a better commercial system. I hope Bowring may not be disappointed; though I have a bone to pick with him about his article in the *Westminster* about his state and prospects of Belgium. But if I am not much mistaken, if Duchatel shall be disposed to frame a good and a wise custom-law, he will get removed from office; for our excellent friend Pozzo di Borgo will never consent to any consessions being made to England.

This is our Ministry. All that is stable about it is as bad as it can be; the only two decent names are the last, and they are merely "birds of passage"

In a word, we deem the *Globe* school decidedly on the decline;" for France never will consent to return permanently either to the Doctrinaires or the Carlists. I would risk a thousand lives if I had them, on the truth of this axiom

I am, Sir, your obedient, servant, O. P. Q.

THE SKULL OF BURNS, AND THE SKULLS OF TEN DUMFRIES-MEN.

The interment of Burns's widow, in the poet's tomb at Dumfries, afforded some phrenological *Paul Prys* a tempting opportunity, not to be resisted, of taking a cast of Burns's skull. A narrative of this proceeding, which forms part of a wire-drawn account of the funeral of Mrs. Burns, in the *Dumfries Courier*, exhibits the party of amateur resurrectionists in a ludicrous light.

The Edinburgh phrenologists—who, it would seem, are in the habit of casting a cranium as an astrologer of former days might cast a nativity—had got up an imaginary model of Burns's skull by which it appeared that the warm-hearted, single-minded poet, was a great statesman in embryo. This circumstance seems to have acted as a stimulus to the curiosity of a coterie in Dumfries, who, at the time when every body else was thinking only of showing respect to the poet's widow, were occupied in planning the removal of his bones, under the guise of doing honour to his memory. With fidgetty impatience they waited the arrival from London of a relative of Mrs. Burns, to get his sanction. At first, so ashamed were they of their ghastly project, they had not courage to propose it; but they did at last open the matter to him, and after much palaver "drew from him his slow leave." Having smuggled the keys of the mausoleum into their possession, the gang of grave-disturbers stole one by one to the churchyard, to shew *their* reverential regard for the remains of Burns: but the coast not being clear, and their furtive looks and sneaking movements causing the honest townsfolk to cast a suspicious eye upon them, they were compelled to retire. At night, they renewed their attempt, and clambered over the churchyard-wall, with the agility which is characteristic of body-snatchers; and setting one of the party to watch, proceeded with ladder and dark-lantern burglariously to enter the tomb. How like criminals taken in the act they must have looked, as they stood over the grave, ashamed to meet each other's eye, and thinking of Shakspeare's curse on the disturber of his bones! The skull was dug up; and Mr. Bogie, who was an old hand at the trade;—having been present when the remains were removed from their humble grave to the monument erected by a country that allowed the living man to suffer the distress which they might have relieved,—"proclaimed *its identity* the moment he saw it. Astonishing, that the very skull deposited in this spot in 1815, and kept fast under lock and key, should have been there still! Did they expect to find the skull of Wallace, or of John Knox? And then it is added, "its size and appearance were quite sufficient to avouch the fact,' Why all this evidence of its indentity? If there were any doubt, this is too vague to decide it; and the gratuitous way in which it is offered, leads one to conjecture whether any other scientific admirer of the poet had been doing honour to his remains in a similar way before. They carried off their prize, however; and in trying to cover it with a hat, they found additional evidence of its identity in its size' for not one of the hats of the ten small-headed admirers was large enough to admit it. Let the reader fancy half a score of respectable persons tumbling about the head of Burns, handing it from one to the other, and trying to stuff it into their hats! What a pretty figure they make! However, the skull is carried home, and the scalping-knife set to work to remove all the remaining flesh and hair; and a cast is taken of it, by a modeller, whose "style of handling" is eulogized. The skull is then put in a leaden box, "carefully lined with the softest material,"—lest the shock of an earthquake should shake it against the side, we suppose—and restored to its sepulchre; where we hope, now that the curiosity of science is gratified, it will be allowed to rest in peace. We wonder it never struck the party to get it enclosed in a glass ease and exhibited as a show: *that* would have been an attraction to the good town!

In reading this sad twaddle, we were reminded of the disgusting exhumation of Milton's remains. It seems to be the penalty of greatness, not only to be persecuted and poverty-stricken during life, but to be dug up after death.

FAT BEAUTIES.

"The favourite queen of Duke Ephraim, of Old Calabar, was so large that she could scarcely walk, or even move; indeed they were all prodigiously large, their beauty consisting more in the mass of physique than in the symmetry of face or figure This uniform tendency to *embonpoint* on an unusual scale, was accounted for by the singular fact that the female on whom his Majesty fixes his ragards, is regularly fattened up to a certain, point previously to the nuptial ceremony, it appearing to be essential to the queenly dignity that the lady should be fat. We saw a very fine young woman undergoing this ordeal, She was sitting at a table, with a large bow of farinaceous food, which she was swallowing as fast as she could pass the spoon to and from the bowl and her mouth."—*Holman's Travels.*

Duke Ephraim's taste in female beauty is of similar grossness to that of George the Fourth, with whom the contour of *embonpoint* was the only line of beauty. The fat of the beauties of Windsor, to be sure, was not produced by so unsophisticated a process; neither was it so healthy; and the cost was incalculable. Had the Calabar system of fatting concubines been followed at a civilized court, too, there would have been a Master of the Royal Coop, a Storekeeper of Pinguidenous Food, with their deputies, assistants, clerks, and messengers, under the control of a *Board* of Regimen, or a *Diet* of Physicians; and in addition to the Gold Stick, we should have had Silver Spoon in Waiting. The bowl of crowdie is equally efficacious, and much less costly.

The proverb of "dining with Duke Humphry," has now a converse. Dining with Duke Ephraim, will henceforth be the popular phrase to characterise a hearty dinner, or the condition of an individual fat beyond his fellows.

SARDANAPALUS AT DRURY LANE.

"I want a hero," quoth Lord Byron; "a kingdom for a *heroine*," exclaims Mr Bunn. Power begets caprice: the noble author could make a *preux chevalier* of a pickpocket; the double-sceptred potentate of the drama "can make any Joan a" Joan of Arc; he can reverse the perceptions of Shakspeare's Lover, and see "Helens and Heros" in "Hildings and Harlots. We have begun to doubt the hebdomadal gossipings put forth under the alluring title of "Dramatic Intelligence," since we read that Laporte had engaged the late lamented Herold to compose an opera to be produced at the King's Theatre. But let us not be sceptical: Orpheus invaded the domains of Pluto for Eurydice; perhaps Laporte, when we thought he was crossing the Channel for Grisi, crossed the Styx for an Orpheus; and finding Herold flattered by the posthumous honours he has received, persuaded him "once more to revisit the glimpses of the *lamp*, and make night *musical*." We will stake the amount that King Leopold has saved out of his English annuity, against all he has received of his French wife's *dot* (no small odds), that Mr. Bunn will not be outdone by his adventurous rival: we are sure he would go to *H—ades* for even the ghost of an

were publicly denounced, who were forewarned of their danger, and who, by an inconceivable act of imprudence, had brought this evil on themselves. There was not the slightest cause of apprehension for any one else.

The distress and emotion of the King, as soon as he was informed of these proceedings, was intense. He instantly threw himself on his horse, and, accompanied by three or four officers, rode amongst the rioters, hoping to appease them by his presence. Prayers and supplications were all his Majesty could employ. The mob replied to his exhortations with vociferous yells of "Live the King!" "Down with the Orangeist!" and continued the work of devastation. The Monarch and his suite were constrained to remain spectators of the disgusting scene, or to proceed elsewhere to interfere by similar means, and with a similar want of success.

All that remains to be said is, that on the arrival of reinforcements vigorous measures were adopted and tranquillity was immediately restored. From six o'clock on Sunday evening until the present moment, the most complete order has prevailed. The fury of the populace has had its vent. The authorities are now in force. The city is filled with troops, and even were this not the case, there is not the slightest fear of a recurrence.

This dreadful occurrence is an additional reason for the Great Powers to bring the Batavo-Belgic question to an immediate issue. So long as the matter remains unsettled, so long will there be conspiracies, plots, and commotions. Is the tranquillity of a whole nation, and perhaps the repose of other State, to remain perpetually at the mercy of the Agnates of the House of Nassau? Let Prussia come forward at once; it is her duty as well as her interest to maintain repose in Belgium; or let her look to her Rhenish Provinces.—*Courier, April* 10.

BRUSSELS.

The hatred of the Belgian population to the Orange dynasty and its partisans, broke out in a violent tumult at Brussels on Sunday last. The sufferers had given provocation to the mob, by an ostentations display of attachment to the Prince of Orange. The circumstances were these. When the Prince fled from Brussels in 1830, he left behind four horses, which the present Government lately ordered to be sold. They were purchased for the Prince by some of his friends, and sent to the Hague. A subscription was then opened, in order to indemnify the purchaser, among the supporters of the dethroned family. Every true Orangeman was invited to subscribe; at length 370*l.* was raised, out of the sum required, which amounted to between 500*l.* and 600*l.* The subscriptions, varying in amount from 20*l.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*, were published with the names of the contributors in an Orange journal, the *Lynx*. All this irritated the multitude beyond measure. Some inflammatory handbills were posted about the city: and on Sunday morning, the houses of the principal subscribers were entered by an infuriated mob, and completely gutted. The most costly furniture was utterly demolished; but the few who attempted to steal or appropriate any part of it met with instant chastisement at the hands of the rioters themselves; whose aim was not plunder, but the gratification of political hatred. The municipal authorities and the civic guard refused to move one step to preserve the property of the odious Orangemen. No effort was made by the garrison to prevent the destruction of property, though acts of personal violence and thieving were not permitted. Sir Robert Adair, the British Ambassador, beheld the demolition of the Prince de Ligne's residence from his own, which is opposite to it; and then went to the Minister of War's office, where a Council was sitting, and said that he should consider the Government responsible for the safety of British property. Positive orders were at length given by this Council to put a stop to the riots as soon as possible, without firing on the people; which, considering the weakness of the garrison, would have been little short of madness. The tumult continued till late on Sunday night. Sixteen houses were devastated, but their owners walked about the streets next day in safety. Considerable reinforcements of troops arrived in the course of Sunday night, and occupied the principal Squares. The rioters seemed, however, to have been quite satisfied with their performances, and made no attempt to renew them. During the day, there were repeated expressions of attachment to King Leopold on the part of the most active of the insurgents. The blame of having permitted the devastation to proceed so far, rests principally upon M. Rouppe, the Chief Magistrate of the city. Leopold appears not to have had the power of quelling the tumult, of which he was necessarily an almost passive spectator the greater part of the day. The carriage-manufactory of Mr. Jones, an Englishman, the printing-office of the *Lynx*, an Orange club-house, and an inn, were among the buildings attacked; the remainder were private residences of Flemish noblemen and gentry. Tranquillity is now entirely restored; and preparations are making to try some parties accused of pillaging; of whom, it is said, about a hundred are in custody.—*Spectator April* 12.

LETTER FROM PARIS, BY O. P. Q.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

"In a word, we deem the O. P. Q. school decidedly on the decline."—*English Globe*, 1st April.

"Polignan a tué Charles X. Persil enterrera Louis Philip."—*Tribune*, of 8th April.

"Sire, l'ingratitude a sa fatalite et ses terribles expiations."—*Cardinal Richelieu to Louis the Thirteenth.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

Paris, 9th April 1834.

SIR.—On the *first* of April (mark that), "April Fool Day," when the April fool, or "Poissons d'Avril," are as plentiful in Paris as in London, the *English Globe*, the *Whig Globe*, the *Optimist Globe*, set about doing its very best; and, in order to convince the world that no one could beat it on the day of all the fools, viz. the fist of April, it wrote the following sentence—"In a word, we deem the O. P. Q. school decidedly on the decline!" Now do not imagine for a moment that the *Globe*, or rather the writer of that article, really thought so. The editors of the *Globe* are not such ignorant men as they profess to be; not such stupid politicians as they affect to be; not such dull, heavy stone blind writers as they claim the demerit of being: but they like a good joke—not a smile or a sneer but a regular vulgar broad grin, on the 1st of April; and are not as morose and dissatisfied as Doctor Johnson, who when told by a saucy, lying rogue in Cheapside, on the 1st of April, that his shoe-string was untied when it was not, grumbled out, "I see nothing in it." No, no! the *Globe* is merry at intervals; facetious at sundry moments; is an observer of time and seasons; is heavy on Christmas Day, pious on Good Friday, full of corn and wine in harvest-time, and given to facetiousness on the 1st of April. So, in one of its merry fits—not after a cold dinner at Bellamy's but after a warm dinner and champaign—the sapient, aye and the witty scribe, too, wrote, "In a word, we deem the O. P. Q. school decidedly on the decline." The "we deem" is somewhat ponderous, I confess, for a First of April joke; but we must make allowances for the metaphysical tastes and profound habits of sleeping and studying prosecuted with so much success by the *Globe*. Louis Philip will never set up, like Goldsmith, for a rope-dancer. Perhaps the *Globe* will allow O. P. Q. to return the compliment of its joke, with a little anecdote, which the learned "We" have, more than probably heard once before; though as it is appropriate it will bear repetition. Once upon a time, there was a certain King called Philip the Second, and he had a certain Minister called Cardinal Spinosa. The Cardinal got ill, very ill, and at last lay motionless on his couch. His attendants rushed to the place of the King, and informed him that the poor Cardinal was dead! "It is a pity," said Philip, "he was a man of great merit; but I desire that he may be embalmed!" The Royal orders were soon about to be put in execution; and the embalmers approached the supposed corpse of the Cardinal. "Softly, softly," cried Spinosa, "I am not dead my cavaliers! you must unbalm me another time!" My dear friends of the *Globe* let me adopt your language, and combine it with that of Spinosa. "We deem the *Globe* is decidedly jocking; for the O. P. Q. school is not only not dead, nor ready to be embalmed, nor sick or on the decline, but more rampant, more in spirits, more sure of a futurity of success and amelioration, than ever; and therefore do not embalm us, we pray you till next April Fool Day.

But what have we got here? A new French Ministry! The Lord have mercy on us! for neither the *Globe*, nor M. Persil will. And, I suppose, when this said *Globe* heard of the nomination of the O. P. Q. school hater and destroyer, M. Persil, being named Minister of Justice in France, the editors rubbed their hands and exclaimed, "Did we not say so? To be sure we did! We said the O. P. Q. school was on the decline!" Yes, indeed, it is on the decline, at the Palace, at the Court, at the Councils of the Ministers, in the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, and in the tribunals of the Correctional Police. But it is *not* on the decline in the Army, the Navy, the Colleges and Schools, the Press, among the National Guards, among the nidding and lower ranks of society, among literary and scientific men, among students and professors, or, in one word, amongst 32¾ millions out of 33 millions o' French people! We have a "new French Ministry,', certainly, as opposed to the ameliorating, the civilizing the free, the constitutional, and the popular principles of the O. P. Q. school, as even the ingenuity of the *Globe* could have inflicted on us: but if the *Globe* is not as stone deaf as it is apparently stone blind, it cannot fail to hear and see, that all France is disgusted with, and in arms against, this new and insolent combination; and that the *Tribune* is not far from right when it says, "Polignac killed Charles the Tenth. Persil will bury Louis Philip."

The Revolution of 1830 has been sadly mistaken, betrayed, and insulted, from the beginning; but the last insult it has received is more galling and more provoking than all which have preceded it. Persil, Minister of Justice! There is not a single Liberal in France who would not prefer Peyronnet or Berryer. Persil, Minister of Justice! He who has denounced the juries of France, because they have refused to crowd the prisons with journalists and public writers,—he who has proposed to deny to the jurymen the right of discussing their verdict one with the other, and has demanded that each juryman should write his verdict on a piece of paper, and depose it in an urn to be opened by the judges presiding. Persil, Minister of Justice! He who has attacked the *Tribune* with ninety prosecutions; who, as Procureur du Roi, has instituted more processes against the Press in two years than have been in two centuries begun in Great Britain and France together; he who has counselled the Crown to grant no amnesty, to send political offenders to Mont St. Michel, to demand a law for putting down all associations of all sorts in France, and who to-day is to require the Chamber of Peers to allow as little as possible the intervention of the jury; and finally, he who has said that either the Press must conquer the Crown, or the Crown must conquer the Press, for that both cannot exist. This is the man who is to represent "Justice;" whose eyes are to be blind, whose scales are to be even, and who is to administer the laws without partiality and without violence. Oh yes, the *Globe* is right, if this be what it means by the O. P. Q school being on the decline. But let the *Globe* beware. The day will come when it will have to pen, aye, and will pen too, such a paragraph as the following—"The events in France do not surprise us. It was not to be expected that a high-minded people like the French would submit for any length of time to be governed by such men as Persil and Thiers; and much as we deplore any great convulsions on the Continent, yet we hope that other government, and other monarchs will profit from such examples; for, as Cardinal Richelieu said to Louis the Thirteenth, 'Sire, ingratitude has its fatality, and it is sure to be required to make a terrible expiation.'"

The nomination of M. Persil as Minister of Justice, is an insult to the French nation; an insult to the Revolutions both of 1789 and 1830; and a *coup d'état* which will be sure to bring with it very sad though very instructive consequences.

It is a fact—and a fact which I defy the *Globe* or its correspondents to deny—that not one single journal in all France (though more than eight hundred are published), not one in Paris, nor one in the Departments, not one either political literary, or miscellaneous—except those paid so much per month (as per accounts) by the Minister of the Interior, Prefect of Police, or Governor of the Civil List, for lying and for writing Ministerially—I say, not one single paper or periodical has applauded the nomination of M. Persil; and yet Persil is the Minister of April 1834. Some which are of the Juste Milieu have certainly preserved the most rigid silence. This admit; but their silence is blame: for when a juste Milieu journal does not applaud every measure of the Government, it is because its subscribers have decided in most energetic opinions and feelings on the nomination or question under discussion. And let it not be supposed that the journals speak not public opinion. They do speak public opinion. And therefore it is that the *Constitutionnel*, which is tame and flate and tramming, and which does *not* belong to the "O. P. Q. school" (as the *Globe* styles patriotic feeling in France), has not more than half of its subscribers; and why the *Debats*, since it has become more Doctrinaire, has lost more than one third of its Departmental subscribers; and why the *National of* 1834 has very much augmented its readers both here and in the provinces; and why the *Tribune*, which at one time could not pay its expenses, because the people hoped that the Government would march with the Revolution notwithstanding the contrary predictions of that journal, has now more than three times the number of subscribers, and is even saving money; because the people see that the *Tribune* anticipated rightly, and that the Revolution is in danger of being sold or sacrificed to the Holy Alliance, by such men as Thiers and Persil. Yes, the journals do speak public opinion; and that is the reason why, in almost every Department, the Opposition and even Republican journals have by far the most subscribers, and why the new journals started since 1830 in the Provinces, and which prosper, are either Republican or Carlist, but never Juste Milieu or Doctrinaire prints; and why the *Journal de Paris* and *Buletin du Soir'* though *the* Government papers, have not five hundred subscribers in the whole of France, including Paris; and why those prints must be given up, but for the monthly sum paid to their agent or proprietor, Leon Pillet, by the French Government. These are facts, and facts which I defy the *Globe* to deny; and yet it tells its readers that the Liberal and Patriotic party is declining. No, no! it is not declining. Quite the contrary; and the late Ministerial changes have tended most materially to aid the cause of the Revolution of July, and the advancement of the great principle of civil and religious liberty all the world over.

And do, I beseech you, just look at our present Ministry for a few minutes. Not *one man* who made the Revolution, who brought it about, was headed or was looked up to by the people in 1830 in the days of their triumph and confidence—not one—no, not even Lafitte or Lafayette—not one is now connected directly or indirectly with the march of the Government. But those who made the Throne, raised it, christened it, and sought to render it popular, are now discarded. The *Tribune* says, when contemplating this, "Polignac a tué Charles X. Persil enterrera Louis Philip." And Cardinal Richelieu said to Louis the Thirteenth, "*Sire, l'ingratitude a sa fatalité et ses terribles expiations.*"

At the head of our Ministers and our Army is Soult who carried candles in his hands (I saw him), in the Jesuit processions through the streets of Paris in the reign of Charles the Tenth, and who flattered the then dynasty, predicting for it an eternity of duration and of happiness.

SECOND IN COMMAND is THIERS; who, when pennyless and patronless, was Republican, Patriotic, and popular, but who "forsook his master" and "sold his birthright for a mess of pottage."

THIRD IN COMMAND is DE RIGNY; whose chief merit is that of being a sailor,—as ignorant as a Hottentot of all but the sea; who has been brought up (ever since accused of an offence approaching to breaking open boxes on board a ship) by his uncle Baron De Louis, who served with equal devotion the Restoration and the Revolution, as Minister of Finance; and who (De Rigny) is yet charged to conduct the Foreign Affairs of France, and to cope with Pozzo, with De Werther, with D'Appony, and now with the President Jackson. This is our Minister of Foreign Affairs! He is also our Minister of Marine and Colonies! Poor Colonies! We may know beforehand the fate of Algiers under such a commandant. "The highest bidder shall be the purchaser."

FOURTH, we have our Minister of Justice, Persil! His name is sufficient But he is also Minister of Religion! Indeed he is. You will find it very difficult to credit my assertions and if my letter were dated the 1st of April, you would imagine I am imitating the *Globe*. But no; the infuriated, the violent, the swearing, the exasperated, the almost intoxicated M. Persil, this man is Minister of Religion! "Charity suffereth long and is kind, vaunteth not itself, is not easily provoked," and so on. But M. Persil has never studied either Christianity or human nature. No wonder that the priests gain daily an influence over the minds of the people in the provinces, when such men as Persil, enemies to the Revolution of 1830, are Ministers of Justice and Religion!

M. GUIZOT figures as Minister of Public Instruction This Doctrinaire—ex-editor of the *Moniteur* for Louis the Eighteenth, when that Prince was, in 1815, sent off from Paris to Gand—has raised the cry of dissatisfaction in the *Journal des Debats*, because he is not also Minister of Religion! There is not one young man in all France who adopts the principle or system of M. Guizot—not one; and yet he is at the head of Public Instruction!

M. HUMANN is Minister of Finance for the hour. His antecedents are less unfavourable; but he is a personal enemy of Soult, threatens daily to expose his profligacy and corruption, and is resolved on leaving their Cabinet at the end of the session.

M. DUCHATEL is Minister of Commerce, Bowring says that he has enlarged views, and that the English Government will have no difficulty in obtaining from him better commercial laws and a better commercial system. I hope Bowring may not be disappointed; though I have a bone to pick with him about his article in the *Westminster* about his state and prospects of Belgium. But if I am not much mistaken, if Duchatel shall be disposed to frame a good and a wise custom-law, he will get removed from office; for our excellent friend Pozzo di Borgo will never consent to any consessions being made to England.

This is our Ministry. All that is stable about it is as bad as it can be; the only two decent names are the last, and they are merely "birds of passage"

In a word, we deem the *Globe* school decidedly on the decline;" for France never will consent to return permanently either to the Doctrinaires or the Carlists. I would risk a thousand lives if I had them, on the truth of this axiom

I am, Sir, your obedient, servant, O. P. Q.

THE SKULL OF BURNS, AND THE SKULLS OF TEN DUMFRIES-MEN.

The interment of Burns's widow, in the poet's tomb at Dumfries, afforded some phrenological *Paul Prys* a tempting opportunity, not to be resisted, of taking a cast of Burns's skull. A narrative of this proceeding, which forms part of a wire-drawn account of the funeral of Mrs. Burns, in the *Dumfries Courier*, exhibits the party of amateur resurrectionists in a ludicrous light.

The Edinburgh phrenologists—who, it would seem, are in the habit of casting a cranium as an astrologer of former days might cast a nativity—had got up an imaginary model of Burns's skull by which it appeared that the warm-hearted, single-minded poet, was a great statesman in embryo. This circumstance seems to have acted as a stimulus to the curiosity of a coterie in Dumfries, who, at the time when every body else was thinking only of showing respect to the poet's widow, were occupied in planning the removal of his bones, under the guise of doing honour to his memory. With fidgetty impatience they waited the arrival from London of a relative of Mrs. Burns, to get his sanction. At first, so ashamed were they of their ghastly project, they had not courage to propose it; but they did at last open the matter to him, and after much palaver "drew from him his slow leave." Having smuggled the keys of the mausoleum into their possession, the gang of grave-disturbers stole one by one to the churchyard, to shew *their* reverential regard for the remains of Burns: but the coast not being clear, and their furtive looks and sneaking movements causing the honest townsfolk to cast a suspicious eye upon them, they were compelled to retire. At night, they renewed their attempt, and clambered over the churchyard-wall, with the agility which is characteristic of body-snatchers; and setting one of the party to watch, proceeded with ladder and dark-lantern burglariously to enter the tomb. How like criminals taken in the act they must have looked, as they stood over the grave, ashamed to meet each other's eye, and thinking of Shakspeare's curse on the disturber of his bones! The skull was dug up; and Mr. Bogie, who was an old hand at the trade;—having been present when the remains were removed from their humble grave to the monument erected by a country that allowed the living man to suffer the distress which they might have relieved,—"proclaimed *its identity* the moment he saw it. Astonishing, that the very skull deposited in this spot in 1815, and kept fast under lock and key, should have been there still! Did they expect to find the skull of Wallace, or of John Knox? And then it is added, "its size and appearance were quite sufficient to avouch the fact,' Why all this evidence of its indentity? If there were any doubt, this is too vague to decide it; and the gratuitous way in which it is offered, leads one to conjecture whether any other scientific admirer of the poet had been doing honour to his remains in a similar way before. They carried off their prize, however; and in trying to cover it with a hat, they found additional evidence of its identity in its size' for not one of the hats of the ten small-headed admirers was large enough to admit it. Let the reader fancy half a score of respectable persons tumbling about the head of Burns, handing it from one to the other, and trying to stuff it into their hats! What a pretty figure they make! However, the skull is carried home, and the scalping-knife set to work to remove all the remaining flesh and hair; and a cast is taken of it, by a modeller, whose "style of handling" is eulogized. The skull is then put in a leaden box, "carefully lined with the softest material,"—lest the shock of an earthquake should shake it against the side, we suppose—and restored to its sepulchre; where we hope, now that the curiosity of science is gratified, it will be allowed to rest in peace. We wonder it never struck the party to get it enclosed in a glass case and exhibited as a show: *that* would have been an attraction to the good town!

In reading this sad twaddle, we were reminded of the disgusting exhumation of Milton's remains. It seems to be the penalty of greatness, not only to be persecuted and poverty-stricken during life, but to be dug up after death.

FAT BEAUTIES.

"The favourite queen of Duke Ephraim, of Old Calabar, was so large that she could scarcely walk, or even move; indeed they were all prodigiously large, their beauty consisting more in the mass of physique than in the symmetry of face or figure This uniform tendency to *embonpoint* on an unusual scale, was accounted for by the singular fact that the female on whom his Majesty fixes his regards, is regularly fattened up to a certain, point previously to the nuptial ceremony, it appearing to be essential to the queenly dignity that the lady should be fat. We saw a very fine young woman undergoing this ordeal, She was sitting at a table, with a large bow of farinaceous food, which she was swallowing as fast as she could pass the spoon to and from the bowl and her mouth."—*Holman's Travels.*

Duke Ephraim's taste in female beauty is of similar grossness to that of George the Fourth, with whom the contour of *embonpoint* was the only line of beauty. The fat of the beauties of Windsor, to be sure, was not produced by so unsophisticated a process; neither was it so healthy; and the cost was incalculable. Had the Calabar system of fatting concubines been followed at a civilized court, too, there would have been a Master of the Royal Coop, a Storekeeper of Pinguidenous Food, with their deputies, assistants, clerks, and messengers, under the control of a *Board* of Regimen, or a *Diet* of Physicians; and in addition to the Gold Stick, we should have had Silver Spoon in Waiting. The bowl of crowdie is equally efficacious, and much less costly.

The proverb of "dining with Duke Humphry," has now a converse. Dining with Duke Ephraim, will henceforth be the popular phrase to characterise a hearty dinner, or the condition of an individual fat beyond his fellows.

SARDANAPALUS AT DRURY LANE.

"I want a hero," quoth Lord Byron; "a kingdom for a *heroine*," exclaims Mr Bunn. Power begets caprice: the noble author could make a *preux chevalier* of a pickpocket; the double-sceptred potentate of the drama "can make any Joan a" Joan of Arc; he can reverse the perceptions of Shakspeare's Lover, and see "Helens and Heros" in "Hildings and Harlots. We have begun to doubt the hebdomadal gossipings put forth under the alluring title of "Dramatic Intelligence," since we read that Laporte had engaged the late lamented Herold to compose an opera to be produced at the King's Theatre. But let us not be sceptical: Orpheus invaded the domains of Pluto for Eurydice; perhaps Laporte, when we thought he was crossing the Channel for Grisi, crossed the Styx for an Orpheus; and finding Herold flattered by the posthumous honours he has received, persuaded him "once more to revisit the glimpses of the *lamp*, and make night *musical*." We will stake the amount that King Leopold has saved out of his English annuity, against all he has received of his French wife's *dot* (no small odds), that Mr. Bunn will not be outdone by his adventurous rival: we are sure he would go to *H—ades* for even the ghost of an

attraction; and we half expected to see a *flaming* announcement in the bills of last night to postpone the revival of *Don Juan*, "that the scene of the infernal regions might be painted by Stanfield from views taken on the spot, by the gracious permission of his Satanic Majesty." Before our faith in the above-mentioned oracles was shaken, we believed, on their authority, that Miss Phillips was to be the representative of *Myrrha*: we were afterwards told, that the performance of the tragedy was to be deferred in order that Miss Tree might act the fair Ionian, and that Miss Phillips would undertake the character of *Zorina*. The inhospitable treatment the English actors received from the German authorities restored the fair Ellen to her admirers sooner than was expected, and we hoped the triumph of native genius on our degraded stage would be accelerated: but, alas! the absence of our sole remaining tragic hero again delayed the oft-expected treat. An early Easter brought the absent chief sooner than usual to head-quarters: again was *Sardanpalus* announced, and, wonderful to relate! again was it postponed. For "What next, Mr. Merriman?"—That Mrs. Mardyn—who was nearly twenty years ago a comic actress, of a showy, but not very intellectual style, and who is now chiefly remembered on account of her having had the unmerited obloquy of being the main cause of Lord Byron's domestic misfortunes—might act the Greek slave *Myrrha*; the character having been written with the view of her being its representative!!! John Bull's gullibility is proverbial; he can gulp and digest a sea-serpent with an unmelted iceberg in its maw: but, after all the wry faces he made in every quarter of the town, he could not succeed in swallowing the monstrous assertion, that Lord Byron wrote a tragic character to be acted by a comic actress, in a drama not intended for representation. Maugre the qualifying circumstances which had been adduced, honest John's scruples were well-founded: *Myrrha* was not *written* for Mrs. Mardyn; but it appears, that, when the lady complimented the author on his production, he gallantly said, that he should prefer her for a representative of the character in question to any "regular, stilted, tragedy queen. If some London manager were to torture the play to fit it for a dramatic representation." After this interchange of compliment, Mrs. Mardyn prevailed with the poet to read his tragedy with her, and to impress upon her mind his own ideas of the character. The impressions must have been deep indeed, which could induce the lady, twelve or thirteen years after they were given, to desire to exhibit them to the public. We fear, that, like lovers' initials carved in the tender sapling, which the growth of the tree deforms, the touches of feeling and action communicated *viva voce* by the immortal author have become too much exaggerated by the lapse of years to illustrate the written effusions of his mind, which, thanks to the inventors of typography, we still possess "unmixed with baser matter." It is to be hoped that Mrs. Mardyn's removal "to her country-house at Fontainbleau" will speedily enre the illness which has prevented her reappearance at Drury Lane, and that she will long continue to delight the critical frequenters of "the *salons* at Paris with her exquisite *morceaux* of elegance and fancy." We regret only that the Director of our National Theatres, in attempting to profit by the revival of a faded tale of scandal, has lessened the credit which the lovers of the drama were prepared to give him for the spirited style in which he has made the rather hazardous experiment of producing *Sardanapalus* on the stage.

Our fears that the approbation this tragedy has received in the closet would not be confirmed by its representation on the stage, arose from the unpopular character of its hero, the "man-queen;" the paucity of its incidents; and the ludicrous effects which we anticipated some of the action would produce. We are happy to say that the genius of the author, assisted by the talent and tact displayed in the performance, overcame the great obstacles we have enumerated, gained frequent applause in every scene, and was rewarded with triumphant acclamations at the conclusion of the drama. Although we think unity of action alone *indispensable* in the construction of a dramatic plot, we feel, in spite of our desire to leave an author untrammelled, that the effect of a play is greatly heightened when the unities of time and place are also observed; we are therefore gratified that Byron took Corneille and Racine for his models in these respects, since in the more important points—depth of feeling, freedom of diction, and boldness of character—he has followed the good old dramatic poets of his own country. We hope the satisfactory result of this arduous essay, even with a subject barren of spirit-stirring incident, will encourage succeeding poets to attempt the removal of the only impediment to the perfect admiration which would then be given to the dramatic genius of England by our fastidious neighbours, who continue to censure, although they have begun to imitate, the freedom of the "Romantic school."

Mr. Macready has increased the reputation he had gained for *Werner*, by adding to the stock of acting dramas the exquisite poetry and fine moral lesson inculcated in the fall of *Sardanapalus*.

—"The light of this
Most royal of funeral pyres shall be,
Not a mere pillar form'd of cloud and flame,
A beacon in the horizon for a day,
And then a mount of ashes; but a light
To lesson ages, rebel nations, and
Voluptuous princes. Time shall quench full many
A people's records, and a hero's acts;
Sweep empire after empire, like the first
Of empires, into nothing; but even then
Shall spare this deed of mine, and hold it up
A problem few dare imitate, and none
Despise—*but, it may be, avoid the life*
Which led to such a consummation."

Some curtailment of the dialogue—which has been judiciously effected—was the only alteration necessary to convert a copy of Murray's edition of the play into the prompter's book: a dance and a chorus or two have been added, to gratify that portion of his patrons whose favour the Lessee most loves to conciliate.

We shall not occupy what flatterers call our "valuable columns," or the invaluable time of our readers, by entering into an analysis of a production the beauties of which have been long familiar to the public. Much laudable anxiety was shown by all the actors to contribute to the success of the piece; yet we cannot say that any one was more felicitous than usual. The energy and intense feeling of Mr. Macready obtained and deserved reiterated plaudits; but he is fitted for better things than to be the representative of an effeminate voluptuary. The briskness which he substituted for the softness of the "she-king," at the commencement of the play, made us *expect* the valour he afterwards displayed, when we ought to have been *surprised* at it. The haggardness of his countenance in the latter scenes appeared to be the result of years of care, rather than the sudden blight of youth which the ingratitude and treachery of his favourites and his newly-awakened remorse had brought upon him. In spite of these drawbacks, Mr. Macready maintained his own high reputation, and served his author nobly. In the touching scene with his wife (which short but affecting character was admirably performed by Miss Phillips), his delivery of the following lines was exquisitely pathetic.

"*Hide* thy tears
I do not bid thee *not* to shed them—'twere
Easier to stop Euphrates at its source
Than one tear of a true and tender heart."

When Miss Tree appeared on the stage, although the audience had been for some time most vociferously welcoming Macready, their acclamations were renewed with increased fervour, and appeared to express their admiration for her talents and character, and their satisfaction that she was reinstated in the arduous part she afterwards proved herself fully qualified to portray. Mr. Cooper appeared to great advantage in *Salomenes* and delivered several passages with much discrimination and feeling. Messrs. Bennett, Brindall, and King, deserve honorable mention, for the propriety with which they represented the subordinate, but rather difficult characters assigned to them.

The decorations of the play were most gorgeous. The burning of the "funereal pyre" was succeeded by the conflagration of the royal palace and the city of Nineveh. This well-represented scene of destruction was soon veiled from the sight of the audience by a calm and beautiful view of Newstead Abbey, with the poet seated in a boat on the lake; a compliment to the memory of the noble author, which was greatly admired. The hero and heroine of the play were summoned to receive the now customary tribute. Mr. Cooper was afterwards called for: he appeared, and announced the repetition of the tragedy on the next evening, with the full consent and approbation of the audience.—*Spectator, April* 12.

EASTERN THEATRICALS.

The closing of the Theatres, as is customay during Passion Week, has given the pious managers an opportunity of preparing their novelties for Easter Monday. Of the two Great Houses, Drury Lane only will produce a new entertainment, appropriately termed "Easter Folly;" the subject Michael Scott the Wizard (a good one in able hands), and the title *Anster Fair*. The Fairy Spectâcle at the Fitzroy, is founded on the *Frolics of Puck;* and in the course of it, a little army of two hundred elves, headed by Miss Chaplin and Miss Pettifer (fitting name) will go through their evolutions. Astley's opens with the *Wars of Wellington;* with horse and foot, and the accompaniments of "drums, trumpets, blunderbusses, thunder." Chelsea pensioners and soldiers ought to be admitted at half-price. We speak in jest, but Ducrow might do a worse thing than take our hint. At the Surry, they have got Yates and the Adelphi company in addition to their regular actors; and *Lurline* and *Grace Huntly* will be transported beyond Thames for the term of—as many nights as they attract. The prices of admission are, nevertheless, the same as before at the Surry; that is, just half that of the other Minors. Crowded houses will be a matter of course.

But crowded houses have been the order of the season at all the theatres. This is a tolerable answer to the croaking about the "want of encouragement to the drama." People will go to theatres when there is any thing to attract them, as we have said before; and the present season is a proof. Even the Great Houses have been well filled, by splendid spectacles, music, and dancing, the proper performances for their immense areas, though any thing but fitting for monopoly theatres, that are upheld on the humbug pretence of protecting the "legitimate drama;" Farren's personation of the *Minister* being the only piece of fine acting in half-a-dozen of these show-pieces.

The Adelphi, always a popular theatre, has never known so successful a season. And why?—because it has produced a constant succession of novelties, splendidly got up, cleverly acted, and if not of the best kind, skilfully adopted to the taste of the audiences. Neither has Vestris been without her reward; though her burlettas this last season have not been quite equal to those of the former.

The Fitzroy, too, since it has turned its strength of comic talent to good account, has been prosperous: its clever burlesque have drawn good houses night after night. The Victoria has succeeded beyond the expectations of the managers: Knowles has drawn excellent houses whenever his plays have been performed. Sadler's Wells, and the theatres eastward, have, we believe, no reason to complain: And more than all, whenever a theatre is to be let, there is no lack of competitors. So let us hear no more of the canting cry of "the Stage in danger:" the only danger is that for which bad managers are accountable.

By the by, Vestris's closing address was capital of its kind. Those who were not present, but who have seen Vestris (and who, having any taste, has not?) may fancy with how much point and graceful pleasantry it was delivered—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—For the first time this season, because for the last, I appear before you with reluctance To report its result, is to repeat the sentence just now on every body's lips: 'We have had an extraordinary season.' Our dramatic plants, nourished by the sunshine of your smiles, and defended against all rude attacks by your uplifted and applauding hands, have budded, blossomed, and ripened. For the fruits, I come sincerely and gratefully to thank you. Yet it is only the surplus fruits which I, as farmer of this estate, enjoy. The bulk of them has gone to support and reward those whose talents have often amused and (may I add?) sometimes instructed you! Their acknowledgments, therefore, it is also my pleasing duty to offer you. If I do not speak for our authors, it is because I consider it more their business to make speeches for me; but that they owe you a debt of gratitude, cannot be denied; for each of them must own that in adding to his comfort, you have contributed to his peace. Though I now speak in prose, I hope to avoid being prosy. It is more my habit to address you in *numbers*; and I am proud to say, it is your habit to listen to me. Upon those numbers I must now close my doors. I believe you wish them kept open: and if my will were the law, be assured that my will should be in your favour. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, there should be found a grateful clause in it, whereby, in humble imitation of great Julius Cæsar, I would give you all my seats, my Arabian arbours, and new painted orchards on this side Wych Street, to you and your heirs, the whole year round, to come abroad and recreate yourselves. There is a Cæs——a manager for you I am already busy for you for next season. To mention names, were to destroy the charm of mystery; but this I will disclose to you, in strict confidence, that I have succeeded, at *anenormous-expense*, in engaging—Madame Vestris. With renewed thanks, ladies and gentlemen, and with best wishes for your intermediate happiness (intermediate I mean as to time, not as to quality) I have the honour, until next October, most respectfully to drop my curtain and my courtesy."—*Spectator, March* 29.

ITALY.

We find the following lively chit-chat in the private correspondence of the *Augsburg Gazette*. It is supposed to be written by an attachè of the Austrian embassy at Naples:—"We cannot hope for many years to have so brilliant a carnival as the one that is just over. The King was the first to set the example of gaiety to his subjects. All the foreigners here were invited to the several balls given at the palace, from which, this year, Spanish etiquette was banished. His Majesty noticed every one of his guests addressing some remark te each, and was the last to leave the ball-room. The Russian and Austrian ambassadors, Lady Drummond, Lady Strachan, and Count Pototzski, gave a succession of brilliant entertainments, but they were all eclipsed by that of Baron Rothschild, which was one oriental magnificence. The King, who missed none of the abovementioned assemblies, opened this ball with Madame Van Hause. Our Corso also this year vied with that of Rome; several of the most distinguished Legitimists have been here for some time. In the saloon of a foreign ambassador, a few evenings ago, Messrs. de Bourmont, d'Haussez, Talon, and Marcellus were seen seated at the same whist-table. It is reported here, that Bourmont, Larochejacquelin, and other officers who have recently been conspicuous in Portugal, have taken a solemn oath not to shave off their beards until Henry V. is seated upon the throne of France. Madame de Larochejacquelin, whose husband is gone to Rome and Genoa, and who is remarkable for much energy of character, displays also the colours of legitimacy. The marriage of Count Lucchesi Pelli, uncle of the celebrated count of the same name, with our prima donna, Adelaide Tosi, is much canvassed in these circles. The Duke of Devonshire has made a tour of Sicily, accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Cavendish. The Austrian General, Count Haugwitz, the young Prince of Schwartzenburg, and several other nobles, have followed his example. The Marquis of Anglesea has taken a beautiful country house at Castella Mare, where several English, French, and Russians think of fixing themselves this summer. During the last year 34,000 foreigners visited our city, Vesuvius has within this last forthnight again become uneasy; a stream of lava is now spouting forth in the direction of Torre del Greco, which excites come alarm, Madame Malibram has been prevailed upon, by a sum of 100,000 francs, to give fifty representations more.—*Atlas, March* 23.

POOR OLD LORD BROUGHAM.

The Lord Chancellor, on presenting a petition from the Dissenters of Edinburgh the other day, took occasion to allude to his declining years, in a manner so touching that it strongly reminded us of the pathetic wail which old Lord Eldon used so often to indulge in. "I am now drawing towards the close of my days," quoth Lord Brougham. The image of the venerable Chancellor rises before us; his tall, gaunt figure, bent beneath the load of years, not merely doubled, but, as it were, coiled up on the woolsack; his long bony fingers studded with chalkstones; his nose, no longer the lively gnomen of his visage—which now, attenuated by age, exhibits the deep-drawn furrows of thought and care reposing on the ledge formed by the projection of the under jaw, the upper being toothless: and as with blear and lacklustre eye the aged dignitary of the law *peers* around, his feeble voice "piping in childish treble," tremulously gives birth to the devout wish—"I hope to live long enough to see," &c.

Lord Brougham is not so very, very old, as that he should naturally entertain so *grave* a prospect as the close of his days: unless he estimates the time that he has lived by the multitudinous employments that have occupied his attention; then indeed, he would be a modern Methusaleh. No man better knows the value of time than Lord Brougham,—as used to be advertised by the announcement of his rapid transits from the Court of Chancery to Brougham Hall, and back to the House of Lords; and no man has made better use of it, in one sense at least. Has the Chancellor been inadvertently confounding his lease of life with his tenure of office? Or is there a tendency in the atmosphere of the judgment-seat to make men prematurely elders? Do they feel old as well as wise beyond their fellows? Do the long flaps of the Chancellor's wig make dull his hearing? the perpetual glitter of the seals and the mace enfeeble his eyesight? Does the passionless mood of the judge colour with the calm and sad tone of evening the placid mirror of his mind? or do his sedentary habits—"sedet, infelix Theseus!"—notwithstanding the elasticity of the woolsack, tend to make him think of his *latter end?* We know not: all that is revealed, and revealed in order that our benevolent sympathies may be touched, is the melancholy fact that Lord Brougham is "drawing towards the close of his day."—*Spectator, March* 29.

HOLMAN'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

This publication is one of the literary wonders of the age. To follow many pursuits, in a state of blindness, is not singular or astonishing. The fancy, or the creative power, is perhaps more vigorous than when distracted by external objects: science, or studies involving research, may be prosecuted by the help of others: excellence in employments requiring mechanical nicety of touch, even to the perception of colours by feeling, is comparatively common: but to make *travelling* the business of a blind man's life, would seem, at first, sight, a madness; successfully to travel round the world, looks like a miracle.

But the size of the organ of locomotion is not the only peculiarity in the organization of Lieutenant Holman. Were a person asked to select the most unhealthy spot on the face of the globe, he would most likely pitch upon the coast of Africa from Sierra Leone to the Line. The trading tars have a distich ludicrously expressive of its pestiferous effects—

"Bight of Benin,
One comes out where twenty went in."

The very animals of Europe droop and die in that land of death, Yet Mr. Holman, being ordered a warm climate to reinstate his health, prescribed Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle for himself; visited them *towards the close of the rainy season*, with a stout heart; and found himself better,

We have yet another wonder—the very entertaining nature of the volume. "To describe the beauties of nature," says the profoundly foolish author of *Our Town*, "one must begin by seeing with the eye open, and finish by seeing with the eyes shut." Had the blind traveller visited in former days the region he describes, we should have thought that Peregrine Reedpen had stumbled by chance upon a discovery. But the Lieutenant, in the majority of cases, was a fresh man had "to see with the eyes shut," and to rely upon the representations of others: yet even his descriptions are better than those of many we could name, who have, both "the eyes open." Description, however, is not his forte. The loss of sight has sharpened his other faculties; and the history, the social character, or natural characteristics, are subjects which he handles best, and at the greatest, length. Take a specimen from his account of the Kroomen of Western Africa; a class of whom most readers of voyages have heard something, as the only voluntary hard-working Niggers, but of whom we never met so distinct an account,

The Kroo country is situated on that part of the coast of Africa called the Grain Coast; the chief towns of which are Settra Kroo, Little Kroo, Kroo Barru, Kroo Settra, and King Will's town. It does not appear that it extends any distance inland. * * * * * *

The Kroomen, that is, the Kroo and Fish men for they all come under the general denomination of Kroomen in Sierra Leone, are almost the only people on the coast who voluntarily emigrate to seek for labour out of their own country. They come to Sierra Leone, to work in any capacity in which they can obtain employment, until they are possessed of sufficient property to enable them to purchase several wives. The object they propose to themselves in this increase of their domestic establishments, differs in some respects from the indulgence of the East. The Kroomen compel their women to perform all the field work, as well as the necessary domestic duties, in conformity with the usages of savage life; and when they can purchase a sufficient number of wives to fulfil all these employments, they pass the remainder of their days in ease and indolence. Before they are able to accomplish this object, they are obliged to make several visits to Sierra Leone, as they do not like to be absent more than two or three years at a time from their own country. The average duration of this voluntary banishment is perhaps about eighteen months. A sketch of the progress of Kroomen from their first visit to Sierra Leone, to the final consummation of their wishes, in the attainment of their Paradise of idleness, will fully illustrate the peculiar character of a tribe, one of whose usages is that of seeking abroad during the vigorous years of life, the means of dwelling with ease and comfort in old age at home.

When they have arrived at healthy boyhood, they first come to Sierra Leone in the capacity of apprentices to the old hands, who are considered as headmen or masters: these headmen, according to their influence or station in their own country, have a proportionate number of apprentices attached to them, fluctuating from five to twenty, to teach them what they call "White man's fashion." The profit of the labour of the youths is always received by the headmen, who returns them a small portion of it. When an apprentice goes back to his own country, after his first trip, he is considered to have passed through the period of initiation; and when next he visits Sierra Leone, he comes upon his own account. The amount of the gains of this visit (a great part of which consists of which consists of what they have been able to steal) as delivered up to the elders of his family, who select and purchase a wife for him. A short time is now spent in marriage festivities with the respective relatives of the parties, and then a fresh venture to Sierra Leone of undertaken, on which occasion he leaves his wife with her relations. The proceeds of the third visit are dedicated to the building of a hut and the purchase of another wife. But he does not remain long at home before he prepares to set out again for the purpose of making fresh accessions to his wealth; so that he may increase his household up to the desired point where his own personal labour will be rendered unnecessary to his support. In this way he continues to visit Sierra Leone, accumulate property, and purchase wives, the general number of which varies from six to ten, until he has secured the requisite domestic establishment; when he "sits down," as they call it, for the remainder of his life, in what he considers affluence and happiness. The process of wife-buying is remarkably curious. For the first wife they pay two bullocks, two brass kettles, one piece of blue baft, and one iron bar; but the terms upon which they obtain the rest, depends entirely upon the agreement they make with the parents of the brides. A convenient condition is attached to the marriage articles, which secures the husband against any risk of being disappointed by the bargain. If after marriage, he discovers in the lady any imperfection, or qualities that falsify the account given of her previously by her parents, he is at liberty to turn her away in disgrace; and the rejected bride is for ever after looked upon as an abandoned character. * * *

Of course it does not fall to the lot of every Krooman who goes to Sierra Leone to secure such luxuries for the decline of life, many of them being too imprudent to take sufficient care of their earnings.

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When the Kroomen leave their own country for Sierra Leone, they do not bring any thing with them, except their gregories (various charms), some native medicines, consisting merely of a few herbs, and a little box containing certificates of character from the different persons with whom they have served. These certificates they prize highly, as forming introductions to future employment; however, but very few of them could be possessed of such testimonials if their masters were better acquainted with their conduct. I have been informed by some persons who have visited the Kroo country, that they have seen in the huts of the natives, silver forks and spoons, knives and forks, table-cloths, towels, &c. &c.; things which they never bought, but which they had, no doubt, stolen from their employers.

The Blind Man's circumnavigation of the world will be completed in four volumes; of which the first only is before us. The others, we are informed by the advertisement, are to be completed in regular succession. The present goodly octavo commences with the pilgrim's departure from Woolwich, and terminates at Rio Janeiro, inclusive of his journey to the Gold Mines, in company with Captain Lyon. The intermediate points are his account of the Madeira and Canary Islands, and of Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, with the clear and sufficient sketch of the Ashantee war. He also gives us a pleasant narrative of the foundation of the abortive settlement at Fernando Po, and a descriptive visit to the turtle-yielding island of Ascension. The work, in short, is not only extraordinary, but agreeable.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A MAVAL LIFE.

CAPTAIN JAMES SCOTT served in what may be termed the secoud American War. He was actively engaged in the predatory campaigns on the banks of the Chesapeake and its tributary rivers; was present at the taking of Washington, and at the attack on Baltimore; and acquired his present rank for the services he rendered during that period.

This work is not one which readily admits of extracts; for what impressions it makes are produced by continuous perusal. We have, however, marked a few passages, which will convey an idea of the author's style.

EFFECTS OF WAR.

At the time of my arrival, the Tagus was filled with men-of-war and transports; great numbers of the latter were moorea in the large bay above the dockyard. On the approach of Lord Wellington towards Lisbon, the transports in the latter position were ordered down to Belem. This movement created considerable alarm to a great majority of the Portuguese, who regardeed it as a prelude to the evacuation of the city. Thr news of the battle of Busaco did not elevate theishopes, as it was known the army still continued it retreat. The account of this brillian affair invigorated the spirits of every Englishman; and the successful stand at the lines was predicted with all the confidence which the genius and abilities of the British chief warrented. People were, however, on the *qui vive* as the army approached nearer to Lisbon. Every thing that might prove in any way useful to the invaders was swept away before the retreating force.

The crowds of peasantry that made their way to the capital from the country, flying from their foes, accumulated as the enemy closed in upon the environs of the city: the distress of many was pitiable; they had left all behind them, and were literally without any support but the casual benevolence of a few, who had so many calls upon their humanity that their means were speedily exhausted. Many of great respectability were reduced to the extremity of begging of our countrymen: it was melancholy to witness well dressed Portuguese watching the opportunity of whispering their tales of distress and petitions for aid in the ears of the English, hoping to escape the observation of the passers by and their own country people. The man who could resist the appeal of interesting females, the withering look of agony and humiliation which marked their countenances, as they implored relief for some cherished object perishing with hunger and misery, must have been made of sterner stuff than usually forms the component parts of our nature.

The calamities of the inhabitants in a country exposed to war are severe: friends and foes must alike be provided for, and all the means in their possession are relentlessly demanded and carried off; any hesitation or refusal only subjects them to rougher treatment and exactions.

Lisbon was full to overflowing with the unfortunate refugees; there was not house-room for the poor wretchs, and many had to fight with the mongrel curs that swarmed the streets for their lairs on the quays, and wherever the smallest shelter could be obtained: the sight was truly distressing.

BROTHERLY LOVE OF A YANKEE.

I once landed on the Eastern shore of Virgina, in Pokomoke Bay, for cattle, at a farmer's who, from the information I had previously obtained, I was aware had a large stock to dispose of The said farmer was perfectly sensible that no assistance of his military friends could avail him in time to prevent us from executing our intention; but he had observed us from afar, and had ample leisure to cogitate and mature his plans, in which he so completely succeeded that he fairely outwitted himself. I found the farmer quietly seated before his own door, with a face as long as a Methodist person's, and apparently absorbed in melancholy reverie. I accosted him in a most propitiatory tone. "Good morning to you, farmer." Remaining seated, he returned the salutation in a voice so sepulchral that it might have startled any person less decided upon the prosecution of his errand than I was,

"I'm come for some stock; how many head of cattle have you?"

"Me! why, my God Almighty! you'll not deprive me of all I've got in this blessed world, I guess?"

"No, no, you shall be well paid for all I take."

"You'll find they are but poor beasts, and not worth your taking, and you'll ruin me: I vow to God I've but three," and at the same time he pointed out precisely that number of half starved looking animals, which fully corroborated his assertion. Knowing the character of the class I had to deal with, and suspecting that his evasion was merely to gain time. I at once brought the matter to issue by declaring that I was apprised of the number of his cattle, and ready to pay him his price, provided they were immediately brought forward; but, if he gave me the trouble of searching for them, not a cent should he receive, and that I would take him off as a prisoner for his contumacy. He was ready with a string of protestations, which I cut short by calling for his decision. Seeing me determined, and that there was no appeal, he took me on one side from my men, and informed me, in a confidential whisper, that I had certainly mistaken him for his brother, who lived not half a mile distant. He swore by his Maker that he himself was a poor man, but that his brother Zachariah was mighty well to do in the world, and had at least eighty head of cattle, and from two or three hundred sheep. I began to believe that I might have been deceived as to my man, and assured him that, if it was so, and he would direct me where to find his brother's stock, I would promise not to take any of his. Thus secure of my word, he bargained for profound secrecy as to the manner in which I obtained my information. Satisfied on his head, he gave me a full and true account of the whole of his brother's property, with the correct bearings and distance to the place where they were concealed, terminating his treachery by stating that his brother Zachariah would call all the saints in heaven to witness that he was not the proprietor of a single horned beast, but that, if I followed his directions, I could not fail in discovering them.

Armed with this intelligence I proceeded to brother Zac.'s mansion, and, as I had been forewarned by his affectionate brother, he stoutly maintained his poverty, and swore he had not even one four-footed animal belonging to him. Drawing out my watch, I told him I allowed him twenty minutes to bring me as many oxen, for which I should pay him; that, if he did not know where to find them, I would direct my men to their hiding-place, indicating the spot with my finger; adding that, if they were not forthcoming at the stipulated time, I should take the whole of them without payment. These arguments were conclusive. Zachariah went in search of the cattle; I selected the given number, and a few sheep, desiring that they might be driven down to the boats, whither I invited the veracious farmer to accompany me for the purpose of payment. The latter part of the business he appeared to think equivocal, but, addressing me, he exclaimed, "Now I calculate my tarnation brother has told you all about this affair; he is just about as pretty considerable d—d a rogue as there is in the States, I guess."

"He is a poor man, is he not?"

"Now, if you'll believe me, he has more than I have, and by the Lord of heaven, I'll tell you where you may find them;" and I received a circumstantial detail of the quantity, quality, and hiding-place, of my first informer's stock. But I had pledged my word, and was bound not to molest the arch hypocrite, for which, I confess, I was heartily sorry.

At the beach, these loving sons of the same parents met; never shall I forget the malicious grin that settled upon the countenance of the one, and the conscience-stricken physiognomy of the other as I handed over the dollars The farmer then assumed an air of astonishment and disappointment. The sneaking scoundrel, with a face of brass, requested I would not take so many from poor Zachariah, and he would endeavour to obtain some from his neighbours to replace them; but poor Zac., required no such amiable interference, and loudly offered to double the number if I wished it. Having embarked my purchase, I bade adieu to this amiable sample of fraternal love and affection. The authorities, it is to be suspected, were duly favoured with the information that brother Zac, had been guilty of the unpatriotic crime of fingering the Britishers' pelf.

SAILOR BREAKERS-IN.

Rear-Admiral Cockburn had directed me to land on the left band of the river, to obtain, if possible, a supply of horses for the officers and the artillery. I came upon a farm which the proprietor had abandoned, better stocked than usual with these useful quadrupeds, but all young and apparently never broken in. They were as wild as deer; but having finally succeeded in driving them into the farm-yard, and thence into a stable, by the assistance of gaskets, converted into halters, we secured them; but so full of fire and spirit were the animals that they threatened to overcome our endeavours in embarking them. Finding I was losing time, I adopted a summary mode of rendering them obedient. Much to the delight of the Jacks, I ordered them to mount the unruly nags, and, having taken a half-hitch with the gasket on the lower jaws of the animals they vaulted on their backs to the number of twenty. The farm-yard gate was then thrown open, and helter-skelter went the whole troop, kicking and flinging to get rid of their riders, who balked all their efforts by the tenacity with which they clung, like so many cats, to their naked backs. Jack cracked on all sail, & round and round the large enclosure they whirled at full gallop in an ecstasy of delight. In little less than half an hour they were completely tractable and without any difficulty I embarked the poor brutes. It is a singular fact, that not one of the riders was unshipped, though I firmly believed it was the first time they had ever bestrode a horse.

MISCELLANEA.

Yesterday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of six Directers in the room of William Wigram, John Petty Muspratt, James Rivett Carnac, James Law Lushington, George, Lyall, and Patrick Vans Agnew, Esqrs. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Josias Du Pre Alexander, Esq. Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., Neil Benjamin Edmondstone, Esq., the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, John Morris, Esq., and John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq.

The sum to be paid for raising the statue of the Duke of York and placing it on the column was 408*l*., the contractor binding himself to make good any damage that might happen to the statue, by accident or otherwise. We understand there is no instance of any statue of so great a weight having been lifted to such a height in this country.

The Duchess of St. Albans last week communicated to the Rev. G. H. Langdon, the newly appointed Curate of All Souls, that a valuable chaplaincy at Bombay, (worth 800*l*. a year), had been placed at her disposal, and that she would have much gratification in presenting him to it. This unsolicited and unexpected offer was declined by Mr. Langdon, who, though grateful for a testimonial so flattering to him, resolved to devote himself to the important duties which have devolved upon him at Brighton.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Brookes, of Stafford, put a period to his existence on Saturday morning last, by shooting himself. The inquest on the body was held on the same day at his house in the Broad Eye, and the following is the substance of the evidence:—The Colonel's establishment consisted principally of the housekeeper, and three female servants, residents in the house. The former getting up soon after six o'clock, saw her master's chamber door open, and asked one of the servants if he was down stairs; when she replied that she had not seen him. On going to his sitting-room door, they found it fastened on the inside, and not obtaining any answer to their calls. they forced the door. The Colonel was found sitting in his arm chair, in his night dress, quite dead. He had an unloaded pistol in his right had, which rested on the arm of the chair; his head thrown a little back; two loaded pistols were on the table before him. It appeared that the had put the pistol into his mouth, which was shattered, and the ball had gone out at the top part of the back of his head. Behind him, on another chair, was found his night cap, which, on being examined, was found to contain some hard substances, that proved to be *the bullet and two pieces of his skull*; the cap having been blown off his head. It appeared from the evidence of the housekeeper, that she had attended him on his going to bed the previous night, and ordered, her to leave his night-candle when he was sitting in his night dress, and expressed considerable reluctance to go to bed; he said he was poorly, but refused to take anything, and on his getting into bed she left him. She never heard the discharge of the pistol, at any period of the night or the morning. On his table in the bed-room was found his prayer-book; on the leaf of which were freshly written his name and age, "born, 1787;" but this was erased in the figures, and "1778' substituted (which was his true age), and below this was written, "Died, April 15, 1834, in hopes of a joyful resurrection." Dr. Knight said that he had previously attended the Colonel, who frequently said he was annoyed by the neighbourhood; that people conspired against him &c. Verdict—Insanity.

STIPEND.—From a Parliamentary paper just published, it appears that the ministers of *a hundred and ninety-one parishes*, in Scotland receives payments from the Exchequer to make up their salaries to L.250. The sums vary from L.30 to L.128. Twelve other ministers, who are without manses or glebes, receive sums varying from L.27 to L. 50, to make up their stipends to L.200. When the pay of a country clergyman is said to be only L.50, the value of the free house with garden, and some acres of pasture or corn land, is left out of view.—*Caladonia Mercury, April 7.*

TRADE IN SWAN'S QUILLS.—The coast of the Black Sea, at its north-western extremity, starting from Kinburn, a Russian fortress, which lies epposite to Oczakow, at the point of a tongue of land, is full of bights and deep recesses, and the country around them being but thinly peopled, they are rarely trodden by the foot of man. This region, therefore is thronged with swans, who select the long sandy head-lands with which it abounds, for the site of their nests. They assemble in numerous flights about these bights in the month of August, and frequently make their appearance on the mouth of the Dnieper. At this time it is that the gleaners, who collect their feathers, start in pursuit of them, the swan being busy about that period in hatching and breeding her young. The feathers are drifted on shore by the tide, and thus brought within the gleaner's reach. The Cossacks and countrymen along the Kordon employ themselves in a similar way at the same season of the year. The produce is sold to dealers, who come out from Oczakow and Cherson, and eagerly bid against one another. I have known the time when the quills would fetch as much as sixty shillings a thousand, though the usual price does not exceed two and twenty. They are equally an article of trade among the natives of the Crimea, who live in the vicinity of the naked marshes, which border the Siwash, as well at the people along the coasts of the sea of Asoph, in the direction of Mariopol, for this bird builds its nest in both quartes. The whole of the quills thus collected are exported to oreign countries, and, what is somewhat singular, not by direct shipment from the Black Sea, but through the far distant channel of Riga. They used to be exported entirely to England, and were used in the process of weaving, but the demand has much subsided of late years.

THE VIRTUES OF SUGAR.—Sir John Pringle asserts that plague has never been known to visit any country where sugar composes a meterial part of the diet of the inhabitants. Cullen, Rush, Fothergill, and many other eminent physicians, think malignant fevers lessened in their virulence by the use of sugar. Well attested maritime facts prove it to be a most powerful anti-scorbutic. It is a perfect antidote to the poison of verdigris. In China and in India it is the main article of diet for the inhabitants. In Cochin China the King's body-guards are obliged to eat, every day, a certain quantity of sugar, in order to preserve their *embonpoint* and good looks; and the wildest horses; elephants, buffaloes, &c. are tamed by the daily use of sugar. It is quite a mistake to suppose that sugar injures the teeth: no persons have whiter teeth than the negroes, particularly during crop time; and it is equally absurd to suppose that the use of sugar produces worms in children. *Vermes* arise from an insufficiency of salt and bitters in the food of infants; provided those tonics be given, the more sugar is given to a child the greater will be its health and strength.—*Guardian April 3.*

THE INFALILLE EDITOR.—"Sir, your Journal of yesterday contained false information." "Impossible, Sir!—but what do you allude to?" "You said that Mr. M. had been tried"—"True.,'—"Condemned."—"Very true."—"Hung!"—"most true." "Now, Sir, I am the gentleman himself." "Impossible." "I assure you it is a fact; and now I hope you will contradict what you have already alleged." "By no means, Sir; I never retract," The most that I can do for you is, to announce that the rope broke and that you are now in perfect health. I nave my principles, Sir; it is said of me that I never deceive."

SCOTLAND.—A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh assembled last week in the Cowgate Chapel, to petition. on the motion of the Corn-laws with a view to their final abolition. On the motion of Mr. Tait, the Lord Provost took the chair. Several resolutions were passed in favour of Free Trade and the abolition of the Corn-laws. A petition was agreed upon, to be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Abercromby; for whom, and for the Lord Provost, three hearty cheers were given by the meeting. A proposed vote of censure on Mr. Jeffrey, was evaded by the chrirman, which broke up to meeting.

The Glasgow petition to Parliament for the separation of Church and State has received 48,411 ignatures in the space of nine days. Last year, as smilar petition was signed by only 15,000 persons in three weeks.

SINGULAR MODE OF CHOOSING A WIFE.—The ceremony of selecting a consort for the Czar, of which so much has been said in the various books of travels, took place, according to the Russian writers, in the following manner:—The virgins most distinguished for beauty and accomplishments in the dominions of the Czar, were assembled in Moscow, and privately examined by persons appointed, before they were admitted as candidates for the hand of the Czar. This examination, and indeed the whole business, was confined to the care of certain boiars of the first rank and their wives. Those who were considered suitable persons were admitted into the palace of the Czar, and apartments were assigned to each of them. They were entertained at one table during their stay, and passed their time in social amusements befitting their years and station. In the mean time, the Czar paid them a visit *incognito*, overheard their conversation, and made his remarks on them. After a very mature examination carried on in this secret manner, no doubt on account of the national usage, and when the Czar had fixed upon the virgin he intended to raise to his throne, he paid them a public visit at their table, and gave to the lady of his choice a hadkerchief and a ring. On each of the rest also he bestowed a handkerchief, and they returned to their respective homes. The chosen maid was then publicly proclaimed as the intended of the Czar, under the name of Grand Princess; and in the prayers of the church, until the marriage ceremony took place, she was remembered as the chosen bride of the Czar. The exact number of young females for such an occasion was not fixed. When Natalia (the mother of Peter the Great) was chosen by Alexie Michaelovich, their number was 60. It is recorded that when Vassilli Joanovitch had to make his choice, no fewer than 1,580 damsels were assembled.—*Pinkerton's Russia.*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Yesterday a chimney-sweep, named Ratcliffe, appeared with his apprentice John Green, a little boy, aged 10, under the following circumstances:—A man stated that a woman named Mary Thompson, who was his sister-in-law, had bound the boy to Ratcliffe, receiving the payment of one guinea, but she was not his mother, and she had no right to bind him. He then called a female who made the following strange statement:—About ten years ago, after she had lain in a very few weeks, a lady in an advanced state of pregnancy called upon her, and solicited her to take charge of her offspring as soon at it was born. She hesitated at giving a decisive, answer to the applicant, who then went away. In a few days after the visit she was knocked up at two o'clock in the morning, and a new-born infant wrapped in a handsome silk cloak, was brought to her. She declined at first receiving it, and desired to know who would be answerable for the expenses. A young tradesman named Green was sent for, and he acknowledged himself to be the father of the child, promising to pay for its nurture, and enjoining secrecy, as the mother of the child was the wife of an officer who was broad on foreign service, After nursing the child for about three months, she gave up the charge to Mary Anne Thompson, who had lately been delivered of a child in Marylebone workhouse, where it had died. Mary Anne Thompson took the child, passed herself off as its mother, and for seven years received relief for it in that character from the parish of Marylebone. As the clue to the real parents of the child was by some means lost, Mary Anne Thompson got rid of the burthen by binding it to Ratcliffe, a chimney-sweep.—It appeared that the tradesman referred to had been dead upwards of two years. It was now wished to cancel the indentures.—Mr. Chambers, finding the boy wished to leave his master, cancelled the indentures, and ordered him to be consigned to the care of the parish authorities of Marylebone.

EXECUTION OF MARY HOLDEN.—On Wednesday morning last Mary Holden was executed behind the Castle. We understand from good authority that the criminal, since she was brought to the Castle, on the dreadful charge of murdering her own husband, behaved herself in a very becoming manner, and from the first appeared deeply impressed with the awfulness of her situation. She sent for the Rev. G. Brown, being of the Roman Catholic persuasion, by whom she was regularly attended until her execution. When removed from the dock, after receiving sentence of death, she walked with a firm step to the Penitentiary, a considerable distance through the debtors' yard, but on her arrival there she was for some time overcome with grief. On her way to the dock, the only words she uttered were, "My Lord, have mercy upon me!" Soon after she was visited by her spiritual adviser, who continued with her some time, to whose advice and insecruction it was remarked the unfortunate women paid great attention. On the morning of execution she seemeed to feel the awfulness of her situation more keenly than at any former period, and on her arrival in the chapel (to which place she was removed in a sedan chair, provided for the purpose, in order to prevent the gaze of the debtors, as she had to pass through their yard), she appeared almost suffocated with grief and was dreadfully agitated, though not a tear was observed to start from her eye. In the chape, (about half-past 7) she was met by the Rev. G. Brown, with whom, and two female attendants she remained in fervent devotion until 8 o'clock when the latter conducted the criminal to the scaffold. She walked with a firm step, and was quite calm and collected. After the rope had been fastened to the chain around the beam, her attendants embraced her and walked away. She then ejaculated, "Lord, relieve me out of misery!" The rev. gentleman advanced and read a short prayer, which she repeated aloud, at the conclusion of which, and while she was still praying, the drop fell. She strugled violently for some minutes before life was extinct. The wretched woman, thus cut off in the prime of life, was a decent-looking person, of middle stature, rather of a strong muscular frame, and though not of a prepossessing appearance, yet there was nothing in her countenance indicating a furious disposition. At 9 o'clock the body was removed to the interior of the gaol, and placed by the females in a shell preparatory to its interment within the precincts, of the prison.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS, by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9 Church lane, were all communication addressed to the EDITOR, are received.